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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON THE

Public Health and Sanitary Administration

FOR THE YEAR

1963

LUKE J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., LM., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Principal School Medical Officer.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1963 - 64.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
(MR. ALDERMAN J. LORD, J.P.).

- * Alderman J. Cassidy (Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P.(Vice-Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor R.I.Pilling.
- Miss Alderman E.Utley.
- * Councillor F.A.Bailey.
- * Councillor F.Bates.
- * Councillor L.K.Crossley, B.E.M.
- Councillor J.Hudson.
- Councillor H.P.Simpson.

- * Members of the Standing Sub-Committee,
the Mental Health Sub-Committee and
Care and After-Care Sub-Committee.

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
BURNLEY.

July, 1964.

r. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my Annual Report for 1963 on the health of the County Borough.

Little can be said regarding the Birth and Death rates which vary little from year to year, but it is somewhat disturbing to note that our infant mortality rate continues to be higher than most comparative towns and certainly far higher than the rate for England and Wales. In conjunction with the staffs of the local hospital group, every effort will be made to bring about a reduction in this figure.

Apart from an increase in the incidence of measles, there were no epidemics of infectious disease.

A visitor during the year to our Mental Health Units, was Sir Bruce Fraser of the Ministry of Health, and this encouraged us in our efforts at further improving our services in this field.

The recommendations for the mentally disordered as envisaged in the Mental Health Act, 1959, have been put into practice with the result that community care is most effective.

Our Hostel, Adult and Junior Training Centres as well as the Special Care Unit and Creche for mentally handicapped, all make a valuable contribution, while separate club facilities for psychiatric and subnormal trainees are an asset.

The efficient handling of day-to-day problems which arise in connection with these varied services demands a high standard of administration and control.

The modern hospital psychiatric unit provides an excellent service and the authority's officials work in close liaison with the Consultant Psychiatrist.

Local Voluntary Associations such as the N. E. Lancashire Association for Mental Health and the Society for Parents of Mentally Handicapped Children, make valuable contributions to the Mental Health education of the public.

The presymptomatic diagnosis of disease is now recognised as a worth while public health measure and our permanent screening tests for phenylketonuria continue.

A simple test of the infant's urine is carried out by the Health Visitors and this is the only way of finding this rare defect of metabolism which if neglected, produces severe mental deficiency.

Health Education is becoming a most important part of the work undertaken by our Health Visitors. During the year they helped in the schools in connection with our "anti-smoking" campaign for school children, and I refer to this in more detail in the appropriate section of this report.

A programme of Health Education is being planned, not only for the young, but in due course, for the elderly as well.

In co-operation with the Mass Minature Radiography Unit of the Regional Hospital Board, a test for diabetes was offered to the public in October when each person who attended for mass X-Ray was handed a packet containing full instructions on a simple enzyme test to be carried out by those who wished to participate.

A preliminary report is only yet possible and it is included in the body of my report.

The scheme had the support of general practitioners, many of whom took much trouble in subsequently testing their patients found to have positive reactions.

The Consultant Physician in charge of the Diabetic Clinic as well as the Consultant Pathologist, whose Bio-Chemical Department carried out the necessary blood sugar tests, continue to give invaluable help.

I arranged for my Health Visitors and Home Nurses to attend the Diabetic Clinic in future, thus keeping them fully informed. They are now in a more informative position when dealing with the after-care of the diabetic, and when discussing progress of cases with general practitioners.

Voluntary effort through an active local branch of the British Diabetic Association of which I am President, is an important and welcome ancillary service which has given supportive and after-care help and advice to many.

The shortage of hospital beds for the aged and chronic sick gives us much concern since the elderly use an increasingly large share of our domiciliary services and many are chronically sick.

Our home nurses and home helps, however, manage to cope.

The night attendant scheme for patients who are too ill to leave unattended, is appreciated by relatives and the service is a necessity when there are neither relatives or neighbours prepared to help.

The night attendants employed, are usually too few in number, and I would appreciate it if more could be recruited to help with this invaluable service.

Staffing difficulties continue with vacancies existing in the Public Health Inspectors' Section, the Health Visiting Section and in the School Health Service. Repeated advertisements for a Dental Officer and Orthoptist prove fruitless.

I trust, however, that in the not too distant future these vacancies will be filled.

In conclusion I must pay tribute to all the members of my staff who have carried out their duties efficiently and enthusiastically. A special reference must be made to the retirement in December of Miss E.S. Franks, the Superintendent Nursing Officer, who had served the Department with distinction, in that capacity, from 1st August, 1939.

I tender my thanks once more to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the wide interest taken in the varied work of the Department.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Luke J. Collins". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1.STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963.MEDICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	...	...	L.J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	A. AFNAN, M.D. (Teheran), L.A.H., D.P.H.
Medical Officers, School Health Service and Care of Mothers and Children, etc.	...	...	E.P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. I.A. SYED, M.B., B.S. (Pakistan).
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-Care	...	...	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	...	K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., D.O. (Oxon). R.S. RITSON, M.B., Ch.B.
Part-time Paediatrician	...	...	W.M.L. TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.L.O.
Part-time Medical Officer, Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	MRS. A. REED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	...	...	J.K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Principal School Dental Officer	...	...	P.J. FROST, B.D.S., L.D.S.
Dental Officer	...	...	Vacancy.
Borough Analyst	...	...	H. DEDICAT, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEAT INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Act	...	...	F. SHUTTLEWORTH, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods).
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	M. STOTT, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors).
Food Hygiene Inspector	...	...	D. WHITEHEAD, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors).
District Inspectors	...	...	J.O. BAXTER, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors). J. MAGRATH, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors). W. TURNER, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). J.S. HAWORTH, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors). W.A. CLARKE, Cert. R.S.H.
Meat and Food Inspectors	...	...	J. PATON, Cert. Meat and Other Foods R.S.A. (Scotland). Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H. W. CATHCART, Cert. Meat and Other Foods R.S.A. (Scotland). Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H.
Trainee Public Health Inspector	...	...	H. de. FREITAS.
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	...	...	J. BINEHAM : J.N. POLLARD.
Disinfectors/Rodent Operatives	...	...	4.

HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives	... ..	MISS E.S.FRANKS, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,M.T.D., H.V.Cert.
Senior Health Visitor	... ..	MISS M.O'BRIEN, D.N.(London),S.R.N., S.C.M.,R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
Health Visitors and School Nurses	... ..	MISS I.WILSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.M.SIMPSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MISS M.EDMONDSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M., H.V.Cert.,T.A.Cert. MRS.S.LAMB, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.E.BOOTH, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.F.LISTER, S.R.N. MRS.D.WOODHEAD, S.R.N. MRS.J.EMMOTT, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.W.BATEY, S.R.N.,C.M.B.,Cert.(Part 1), H.V.Cert. MRS.S.AFNAN, S.R.N.,C.M.B.Cert.(Part 1), H.V.Cert. MRS.G.LONSDALE, S.R.N.,C.M.B. (Part 1), H.V.Cert. Two vacancies.
Tuberculosis Visitor	... ..	MRS.M.J.GRINDLEY, S.R.N.
Student Health Visitors	... ..	Two vacancies.
Municipal Midwives	... ..	MRS.A.CHAMPION, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Q.I.D.N.S. MRS.M.BOOTH, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MISS N.WILLIAMS, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MISS M.SIMPSON, S.C.M. MRS.A.C.LANCASTER, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.M.WELSBY, S.C.M. MRS.I.M.HYLTON, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.K.BULCOCK, S.C.M. MISS J.MURRAY, S.C.M.,S.E.N. MRS.D.COULTON, S.R.N.,S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	... ..	MRS.A.REID, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N.S.
Assistant Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	... ..	MRS.E.NEWTON, S.R.N.,S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
District Nurses - whole-time	... ..	Four State Registered Nurses (including 1 male) and Five State Enrolled Assistant Nurses (including two males).
part-time	... ..	Five State Registered Nurses.
Bath Attendants - whole-time	... ..	Two.

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

Educational Psychologist	... ..	MRS.M.EYSYMONT, B.A.,(Hons.Hist and Educ.), Commonwealth Fellowship in Psychology).
Psychiatric Social Worker (Part-time)	... ..	MRS.K.SMITH, B.A.
Senior Orthoptist	... ..	MISS S.SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.
Orthoptist	... ..	Vacancy.
Physiotherapist	... ..	MRS.J.M.RICHARDSON, M.C.S.P.
Speech Therapist	... ..	MRS.J.KELLY, L.C.S.T.
Chiropodist	... ..	H.MITCHELL, M.Ch.S.

MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	R.FELL, B.E.M., S.R.N., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O.
Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	C.SPENCER, R.M.N. J.DEWHURST, M.S.M.W.O. MRS.A.SAGAR, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.

Junior Training Centre
(including Bank Hall Special Unit) -

Supervisor	...	...	MRS.M.ASHWORTH, R.M.P.A.
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	MRS.M.PAYNE, R.F.N. MRS.S.WHITTAKER, N.N.E.B. MRS.A.RATCLIFFE, R.M.P.A.

Adult Training Centre -

Supervisor	...	...	W.HOWARTH.
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	MRS.B.BOLTON. MRS.E.CASSIDY. J.W.ROBINSON.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Organiser	...	...	MISS E.O'HORO.
Assistant Organiser	...	...	MRS.K.HEWITT.
Domestic Helps	...	...	46 whole-time: 1 part-time.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	...	...	W.MILLS.
Station Officers	...	...	C.DIXON. R.GREGSON. M.McLOUGHLIN. C.H.PATCHETT.
Driver/Attendants	...	...	20.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant	A.PILLING. A.C.C.S.
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---------------------

Public Health Service -

Senior Clerk (Accounts)	...	...	H.SIMPSON.
Senior Clerk (General)	...	...	MISS H.TAYLOR.
M.& C.W. Clerk	...	...	MRS.D.E.GANN.
General Clerks	...	...	D.HARGREAVES. K.JOHNSON. MRS.A.BODDY. MRS.M.M.ROBINSON. MRS.W.G.SIMPSON. MR.K.MURRAY. MR.A.HOUGHTON.
Senior Shorthand Typist	...	...	MRS.M.CHADBAND.
Shorthand Typists	...	...	MISS M.DENTON. MISS I.MADEN.

School Health Service -

Senior Clerk	...	...	S. JACKSON.
General Clerks	...	...	MRS. P. PITT. MRS. M. SPEAK. MISS C. M. BANKS. MISS M. GASKELL.
Shorthand Typist/Clerk	...	...	MISS D. CAVELL.
Clerk/Dental Attendant	...	...	MISS D. DENT.
Dental Surgery Assistant	...	...	MRS. H. SCHOFIELD.

SECTION 11STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres	...	...	4,695 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	...	...	3,426 acres
Population, Census 1961	...	...	80,588
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1963	...	...	80,200
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre built upon	...	...	23.5
Number of inhabited houses (April 1963) according to Rate Books (including shops with living accommodation)	...	...	28,017
* Number of houses in Burnley, December 1963			29,113
Number of New Dwellings erected in 1963	...	...	219
Rateable value (April 1963)	...	...	£2,335,699
Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1963/64	...	...	£9,250

* This figure includes houses temporarily uninhabited and houses which have been the subject of Clearance, Closing or Demolition Orders, but are not demolished.

11. VITAL STATISTICS.Live Births

			<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
	M.	F.	Total	Total
Legitimate	614	593	1207	1275
Illegitimate	58	53	111	116
	<u>672</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>1318</u>	<u>1391</u>
Crude Rate per 1000 population			16.43	17.27
Rate adjusted for A.C.Factor (1.12)			18.40	17.96
Illegitimate live births (per cent. of total live births)			8.42%	8.33%

Still Births

	M.	F.	Total	Total
Legitimate	15	14	29	31
Illegitimate	1	-	1	2
	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>33</u>
Rate per 1000 total live and still births			22.26	23.17

Total Live and Still Births 1348 1424

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) 45 39

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	34.14	28.04
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	31.48	28.24
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	63.06	25.86

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births) ...	18.97	21.57
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births) ...	15.17	20.13
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	37.09	42.84
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)		
No.of deaths	-	1
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	-	0.70
<u>Deaths</u>		
Numbers - (Males 669: Females 616)	1285	1267
Crude Rate per 1000 population	16.02	15.73
Rate adjusted for A.C.Factor (0.98)	15.70	15.10
Rates per 1000 population from:-		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.02	0.04
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.02	0.05
Respiratory diseases (excl.Pul.Tb.) ..	1.98	1.73
Influenza	0.01	0.01
Cancer	2.51	2.39
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excl.Tuberculosis)	0.01	0.01
Rate per 1000 live births from:-		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years	1.52	0.72

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1963 AND THE PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Year	R.C's Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births				Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the District				
		Uncorrected Number	Number (Nett)	Crude Rate	Rate adjusted for A.C.Factor	Number	Rate	Non-Residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages		
										Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Crude Rate	Rate adjusted for A.C.Factor
1953	83,290	1,478	1,200	14.41	14.98	1,513	18.16	364	54	33	27.50	1,203	14.44	13.57
1954	83,090	1,475	1,176	14.15	14.85	1,561	18.76	407	49	37	31.16	1,203	14.48	13.75
1955	82,870	1,494	1,181	14.25	14.96	1,699	20.50	426	42	27	22.86	1,315	15.86	15.07
1956	82,350	1,579	1,257	15.26	16.02	1,757	21.33	449	39	36	28.64	1,347	16.36	16.20
1957	81,760	1,643	1,264	15.46	16.08	1,685	20.61	474	51	36	28.48	1,262	15.44	15.44
1958	81,360	1,641	1,282	15.76	16.39	1,601	19.68	415	59	36	28.08	1,245	15.30	14.99
1959	81,080	1,641	1,273	15.70	16.33	1,760	21.70	551	44	34	26.71	1,253	15.45	14.68
1960	80,560	1,648	1,288	15.99	16.63	1,780	22.10	570	65	31	24.07	1,275	15.83	15.51
1961	80,590	1,742	1,318	16.35	17.00	1,904	23.63	577	52	35	26.55	1,379	17.11	16.43
1962	80,540	1,854	1,391	17.27	17.96	1,785	22.16	588	70	39	28.04	1,267	15.73	15.10
Average 10 years	81,749	1,619	1,261	15.46	16.12	1,704	20.86	482	52	34	27.21	1,275	15.60	15.07
1963	80,200	1,756	1,318	16.43	18.40	1,720	21.45	511	76	45	34.14	1,285	16.02	15.70

- VITAL STATISTICAL TABLE -

SHOWING BIRTH RATES, MORTALITY RATES FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS,
RESPIRATORY DISEASES AND MALIGNANT DISEASES, TOGETHER WITH INFANTILE MORTALITY AND
INFANTILE DIARRHOEA DEATH RATES PER 1000 BIRTHS

Year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Mortality Rate per 1000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1000 related Live Births, England and Wales
				Pul-monary Tuberculosis	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Malignant Diseases			
1882-1886	-	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887-1891	-	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	145
1892-1896	-	35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	202	151
1897-1901	95,038	30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902-1906	99,979	27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907-1911	104,605	26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912-1916	106,071	21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102
1917-1921	99,454	18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922-1926	103,040	16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927-1931	99,910	14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932-1936	94,380	11.95	14.0	0.65	1.25	1.60	4.5	72.3	61
1937-1941	86,192	12.09	15.72	0.65	1.30	1.77	2.51	71.2	55
1942-1946	79,910	16.49	15.51	0.59	1.44	1.99	2.96	53.37	46
1947-1951	84,400	17.27	15.72	0.40	1.71	2.03	3.87	44.65	33
1952-1956	83,992	14.43	15.08	0.16	1.94	2.14	1.01	28.35	26
1957-1961	81,070	15.85	15.69	0.07	1.82	2.64	0.36	26.78	22
1962	80,540	17.27	15.73	0.04	1.73	2.39	0.00	28.04	21
1963	80,200	16.43	16.02	0.02	1.98	2.50	0.00	34.14	21

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS - YEAR 1963.

	Birth Rate (Crude)	Death Rate (Crude)	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 Live and Stillbirths)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular diseases	Maternal mortality rate per 1000 Total (Live and Stillbirths)		
								Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (Provisional)	18.2	12.2	20.9	17.3	x	.056	.007	0.22	0.06	0.28
Birkenhead.....	20.9	13.8	29.6	20.3	37.3	0.07	0.014	-	-	-
BURNLEY	16.43	16.02	34.14	22.26	37.09	0.25	-	-	-	-
Bury	19.59	14.69	21.48	17.05	30.05	0.03	-	-	-	-
Halifax	17.51	16.55	29.20	18.14	26.92	0.06	-	-	-	-
Liverpool	21.32	12.04	26.11	21.76	35.22	0.07	0.005	0.186	0.062	0.248
Manchester	20.33	12.99	29.37	21.18	37.35	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.07	0.22
Oldham	18.39	14.61	29.99	16.39	29.49	0.09	-	-	-	-
Preston	18.54	12.82	27.54	22.20	37.32	0.09	0.03	-	-	-
Rochdale	18.1	14.6	18.0	23.7	34.0	0.09	0.02	-	-	-
Salford	20.67	13.29	31.07	22.32	39.99	0.065	0.013	0.62	0.309	0.929
St.Helens	17.7	12.4	26.9	32.1	47.9	0.56	0.09	2.5	-	2.5
Stockport	18.17	13.16	23.52	25.18	38.34	0.035	-	0.375	-	0.375
Wallasey	18.87	13.89	24.6	12.65	33.4	0.087	-	0.506	-	0.506
Wigan	16.92	13.26	29.26	22.73	34.46	0.04	0.01	0.73	-	0.73

x Not available.

111. STATISTICAL SUMMARYLive Births

One thousand seven hundred and fifty six live births (902 males, and 854 females) were registered in Burnley during 1963. After correction for 57 inward and 495 outward transferable births, a net total of 1318 births, or a decrease of 73 on the total for 1962 is obtained.

The crude live birth rate was 16.43 as compared with 17.27 in 1962. In order, however, to compare the local rate with the rate for England and Wales, it must be adjusted, by a comparability factor, to make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. The adjusted birth rate of Burnley for 1963 is 18.40 and is very similar to the rate for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births was 5 less than in the previous year, but the percentage of illegitimate births is 8.42 as compared with 8.33 in 1962.

Stillbirths

During the year there were 30 stillbirths, giving a rate of 22.26 per 1000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 23.17 in 1962.

Deaths

One thousand seven hundred and twenty civilian deaths were registered. Of this number, 511 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Hospitals, are excluded, leaving 1209 deaths of residents. To this number must be added 76 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1285 deaths is obtained (males 669, females 616) giving a crude death rate of 16.02 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.73 for 1962 and 15.60, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate for Burnley is 15.70, and is considerably higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which has a rate of 12.2.

There were 47 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 3.7% of the total deaths; of these 45 were children under 1 year of age. Three deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age; 51 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 326 between 45 and 65 years; and 858 or 66.8% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

92.2% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age.

Ages	1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1961 %	1963 %
Under 1 year	19	8	6	2.8	2.5	3.5
1 - 4 years	7	4	2	0.9	0.4	0.2
5 - 14 years	3	2	1	0.8	0.4	0.2
15 - 44 years	15	15	10	5.3	3.9	3.9
45 - 64 years	26	31	30	25.9	22.4	25.4
65 years and over	30	40	51	64.3	70.4	66.8

The table as detailed above shows that 66.8% of the deaths occur in people over sixty-five years of age, whereas in 1921 the figure was 30%. It also shows the very marked reduction in the percentage of deaths in the younger age groups compared with forty two years ago.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES AND SELECTED DEATH RATES, 1963.
(ENGLAND AND WALES & BURNLEY)

	England & Wales (Provisional figures)	Burnley
	Rates per 1000 Home Population	
<u>BIRTHS</u> -		
Live	18.2	18.40(b)
Still)	0.32	0.37
	17.2(a)	22.26(a)
<u>DEATHS</u> -		
All Causes	12.2	15.70(b)
Malignant Neoplasms of Lungs and Bronchus .)	0.52	0.69
	Rates per 1000 Live Births	
Deaths under one year of age	20.9	34.14

(a) Per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Adjusted by Registrar-General's A.C.F. figure.

Trend of Population

The Registrar General's Estimate of Population at the middle of 1963 is 80,200 or 340 less than that of 1962. The population figure at the 1961 Census was 80,588.

The highest census record of population was in 1911 when the peak figure of 106,322 was reached. The present population is only about 75% of that figure. During the seven years prior to 1963, the decrease averaged about 393 a year.

In 1960, 1961 and 1962 the population figure changed little, in fact there was a slight increase in 1961. The fall in population thus appeared to have been arrested, but the figure for 1963 tends to point the other way. However, let us hope that continued full employment and industrial expansion in the area will at least stabilise our population if not increase it.

Crematorium

The Crematorium was opened in September 1958 and serves the town and the surrounding districts. Approximately half of the cremations carried out are in respect of residents of Nelson, Colne, Burnley Rural District and the townships in Rossendale Valley.

Each year, the number of cremations has increased, and it will be seen from the figures appended below that well over a thousand cremations a year are now being undertaken.

The Medical Officer of Health is appointed Medical Referee with the First Assistant Medical Officer as Deputy Medical Referee.

The following figures show the number of cremations authorised by the Medical Referees since September 1958:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No.of Cremations</u>
1958 (3 months)	216
1959	778
1960	935
1961	1064
1962	1144
1963	1222

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY
BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1963.

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory..	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	2	8	6	1	17
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	16
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	31	13	4	48
	F	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	5	15
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	1	8	3	-	12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	1	1	12	19	15	48
	F	-	-	-	1	1	9	12	10	33
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	-	1	22	18	41	82
	F	-	-	-	-	-	15	32	58	105
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	M	-	-	-	-	6	61	66	34	167
	F	-	-	-	-	2	22	40	30	94

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY
BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1963 - continued

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7
20. Other Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	3	10	14	38	65
	F	-	-	-	-	2	13	27	50	92
21. Other circulatory disease ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	23
	F	-	-	-	-	1	7	10	21	39
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	M	9	-	-	1	-	5	4	4	23
	F	7	-	-	-	-	5	7	16	35
24. Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	1	21	19	18	60
	F	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	15	29
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	1	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	7
	F	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	M	7	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	11
	F	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	7	-	1	-	1	7	10	25	51
	F	9	-	-	-	-	10	9	50	78
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	-	2	-	2	1	3	2	-	10
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
34. All other Accidents	M	2	-	-	1	5	2	3	5	18
	F	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	10	19
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	5
	F	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	8
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all causes)	M	27	2	2	5	29	201	193	210	669
	F	18	-	1	3	14	125	170	285	616

Causes of Death

The table shown below gives the chief causes of death:-

	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Population</u>
Coronary Disease	261	20.31	3.25
Other Heart Diseases	171	13.31	2.13
Malignant Neoplasms	201	15.64	2.51
Intra-cranial vascular lesions (Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.)	187	14.55	2.33
Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	159	12.37	1.98
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	62	4.82	0.77
Accidents, Violence, etc. ...	50	3.89	0.62
Suicides	13	1.01	0.16
Nephritis	13	1.01	0.16

Diseases of the heart continue to cause the highest number of deaths, 33.62% of the deaths being attributed to cardiac lesions. Over half of these deaths were due to coronary disease. The 261 deaths from coronary disease compare with 232 for the previous year and all but eight were in persons of or over 45 years of age. Sixty four per cent. of the deaths from coronary disease occurred in men.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

During the year two deaths occurred from gastro-enteritis in children under two years of age.

Deaths in Hospitals

One thousand and six deaths occurred in the Burnley Hospitals during the year. Those shown below as dying in the Maternity Hospital are mainly deaths of newly-born infants.

	<u>Deaths of Burnley Residents</u>	<u>Deaths of Non- Residents</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Hospital	338	299	637
Victoria Hospital	134	105	239
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	21	14	35
Marsden Hospital	32	63	95
TOTAL	525	481	1006

Malignant Neoplasm

(Quinquennial Averages)

Cancer deaths
of a percentage
of total deaths

Average for years 1944 - 48	12.4%
Average for years 1949 - 53	13.5%
Average for years 1954 - 58	15.8%
Average for years 1959 - 63	15.7%

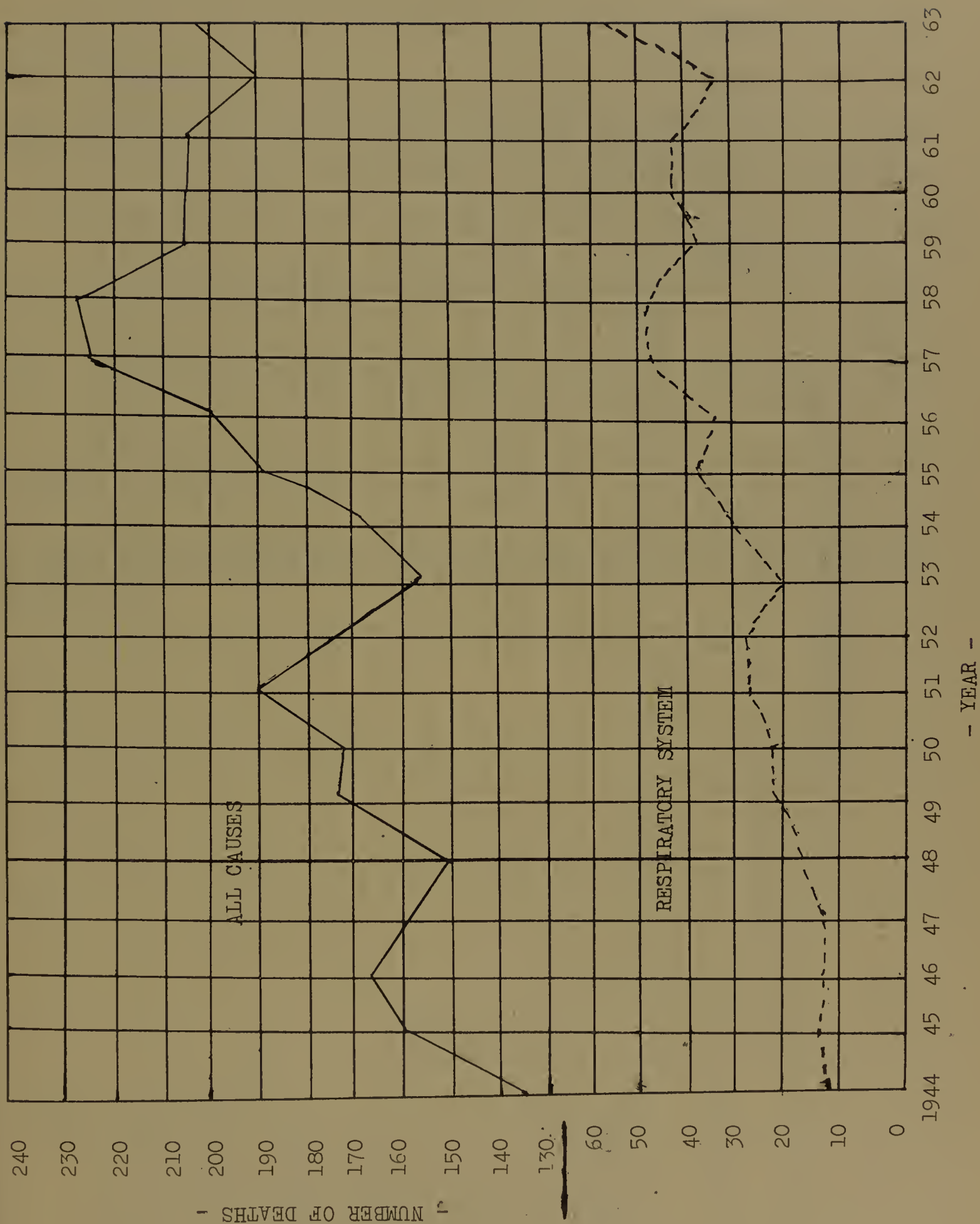
All forms of malignant neoplasms (including leukaemia) accounted for 116 deaths of men and 85 deaths of women. The highest number of such deaths occurred in the age group 55 to 74 years. Two occurred in persons under 25 years of age.

The total number of cancer deaths shows an increase of eight over the figure for 1962. The trend of deaths from all forms of cancer during the last quarter of a century is shown on the accompanying chart, which also shows the deaths from cancer of the respiratory system (lungs, bronchus and larynx). Deaths from respiratory cancer increased by twenty one compared with 1962. Forty eight lung cancer deaths occurred in men and eight in women.

It should be particularly noted that 17 more men died of lung cancer in 1963 than in the previous year.

Deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years are as follows:-

Year	No.of Deaths from Cancer	% of Total Deaths	Year	No.of Deaths from Cancer	% of Total Deaths
1944	132	10.9	1954	169	14.0
1945	160	12.9	1955	191	14.5
1946	169	13.9	1956	199	14.8
1947	160	11.8	1957	224	17.8
1948	153	12.7	1958	224	17.9
1949	176	13.4	1959	208	16.6
1950	173	13.2	1960	207	16.2
1951	193	13.3	1961	206	14.9
1952	173	14.5	1962	193	15.2
1953	158	13.1	1963	201	15.6



INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1962
NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR.

Causes of Death	Age at Death										Totals			General Hospital *	Victoria Hospital *	Bank Hall Hospital *	Marsden Hospital *
	Under 1 day		1-7 days		Over 1 week to 4 weeks		Over 1 month to 6 months		Over 6 months to 12 months								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
											Both Sexes						
Intra-cranial and spinal injury at birth	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	
Gastro-enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	
Atelectasis	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	4	-	
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	1	3	1	-	2	3	2	4	1	10	7	17	3	2	6	1
Prematurity	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	4	-	
Microcephaly and Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Congenital Malformations.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	
Spina Bifida	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	
All Other Causes ...	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	5	2	7	-	-	3	1	1
Totals all causes ..	5	7	5	3	3	2	7	5	7	1	27	18	45	4	5	21	2

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the age groups.

Infant Mortality

Sixty one deaths of infants under one year were registered during 1963. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 45 deaths is obtained, which is six more than the total for 1962.

Live Births			Infant Deaths			Infant Death Rate per 1000 Live Births		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	BOTH SEXES
672	646	1318	27	18	45	40.18	27.86	34.14

The infant mortality rate (34.14) is much higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 20.9.

Twenty five deaths of infants occurred within four weeks of birth, giving a NEO-NATAL MORTALITY of 18.97 per 1000 live births. This neo-natal mortality is also higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 14.2.

SECTION III.PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases during 1963 are as follows:-

	No.of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1000 of Population	No.of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	46	0.57	-
Whooping Cough	118	1.47	-
Measles	1097	13.68	-
Dysentery	27	0.34	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	0.04	-
Erysipelas	6	0.07	-
Food Poisoning	10	0.12	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	16	0.19	2
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	5	0.06	-

SCARLET FEVER notifications occurred evenly throughout the year and none of the forty six cases notified were removed to hospital.

One hundred and eighteen cases of WHOOPING COUGH were notified compared with three in the previous year, and 87% of these occurred in the last three months of the year. It is interesting to note that 72 of the children had been vaccinated against the disease.

One thousand and ninety seven cases of MEASLES occurred. They were scattered generally throughout the town and evenly throughout the year. Seven hundred and seventy one were children under school age. No case was admitted to hospital.

GERMAN MEASLES numbered 33 during 1963. Of these 20 occurred in children under school age.

Of the 3 cases of PUERPERAL PYREXIA, 1 was notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

DYSENTERY notifications numbered 27, of which 20 were children under fifteen years of age. Eleven cases occurred in children under five years of age not attending school.

Ten cases of FOOD POISONING were notified. The causative organism was not identified in any of the cases.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS - There were no notified cases of Poliomyelitis during the year under review.

AGE GROUPING OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1963.

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL	At ages - Year												No. removed to hospital
		Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 - 9 yrs.	10 - 14 yrs.	15 - 24 yrs.	25 - 34 yrs.	35 - 44 yrs.	45 - 64 yrs.	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	46	-	1	2	5	10	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	118	16	16	20	16	13	32	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Memb. Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1097	49	152	201	171	198	315	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles	33	3	5	3	4	5	9	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	28	6	3	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	6	2	19
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Dysentery	27	-	3	4	2	2	8	1	3	3	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (excl. Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	5	2	14
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Virus Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	10	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1393	74	182	234	198	232	390	24	13	9	11	18	8	39

DISINFECTION - INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	678
Total number of houses disinfected	-
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	2591
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons, scabies cases, etc.	326

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the number of primary notifications received, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis occurring during the year.

Primary Notifications and Deaths 1963

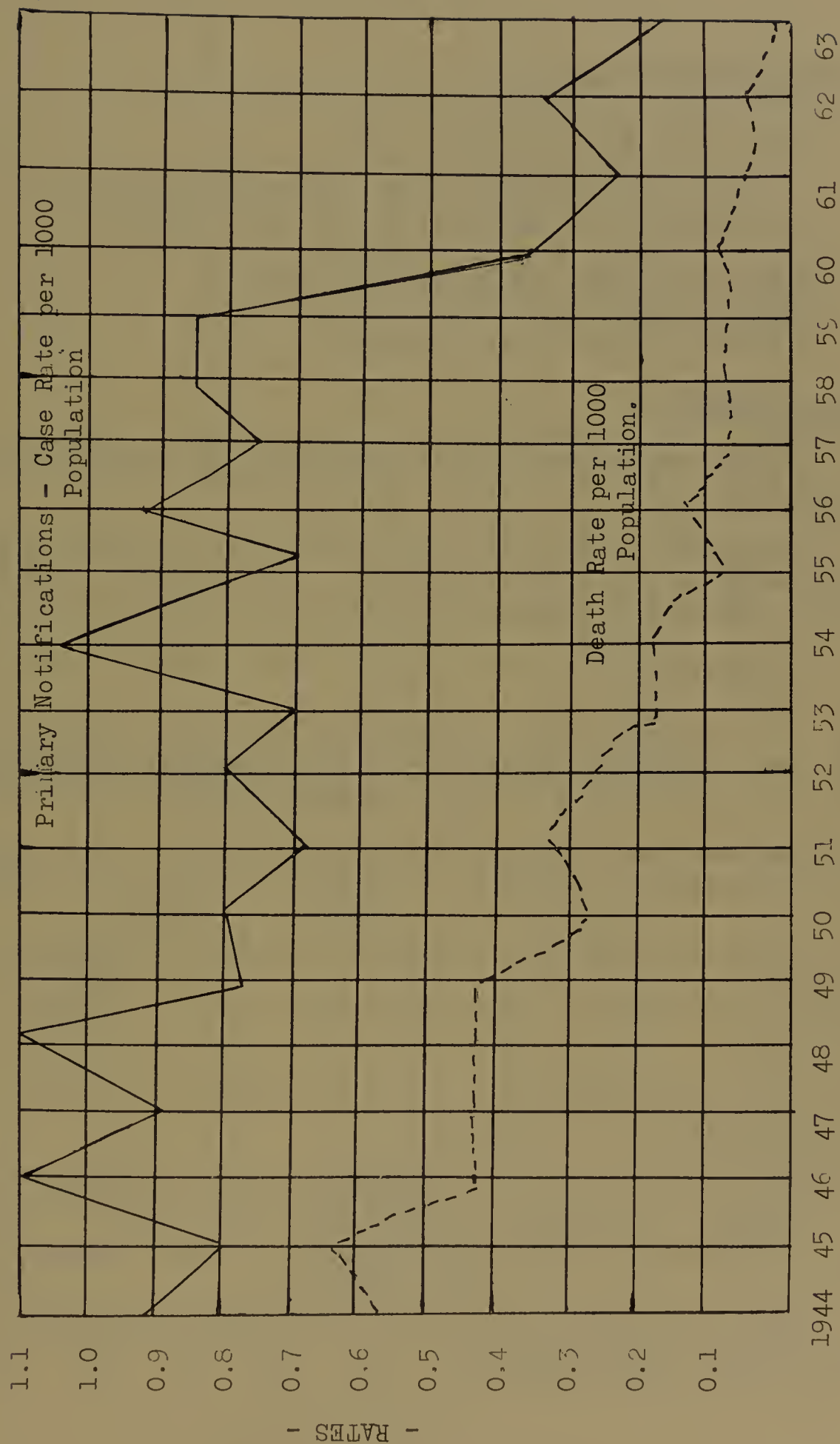
Age Group	Notifications		Deaths	
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.
0-1	-	-	-	-
1-2	1	-	-	-
2-3	-	1	-	-
3-4	-	-	-	-
4-5	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	-
15-20	-	-	-	-
20-25	3	-	-	-
25-35	3	1	-	-
35-45	2	1	1	-
45-55	1	1	-	-
55-65	4	1	-	-
65-75	2	-	-	-
75+	-	-	1	-
	16	5	2	-

The number of patients remaining on the "live" Notification Register at the end of 1963 were:

Respiratory	...	463	
Non-Respiratory	...	55	- TOTAL 518

The chart below shows the continued reduction in cases of respiratory tuberculosis and the decrease in deaths from the disease. Early diagnosis and modern drugs are responsible for the success in the fight against this disease.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS



After-Care and Prevention -

Visits by Health Visitors -

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	...	483
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	... ..	999
Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints)	... ..	14313
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	... ..	25000
Bottles of Disinfectant supplied	... ..	96

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1963 supplied by the Consultant Venereologist of the local hospital group.

The number of new cases dealt with at the treatment centre during the year under review was 255 (Syphilis 10; Gonorrhoea 93; Other Conditions 152). Of these, 40% were diagnosed as suffering from syphilis and gonorrhoea.

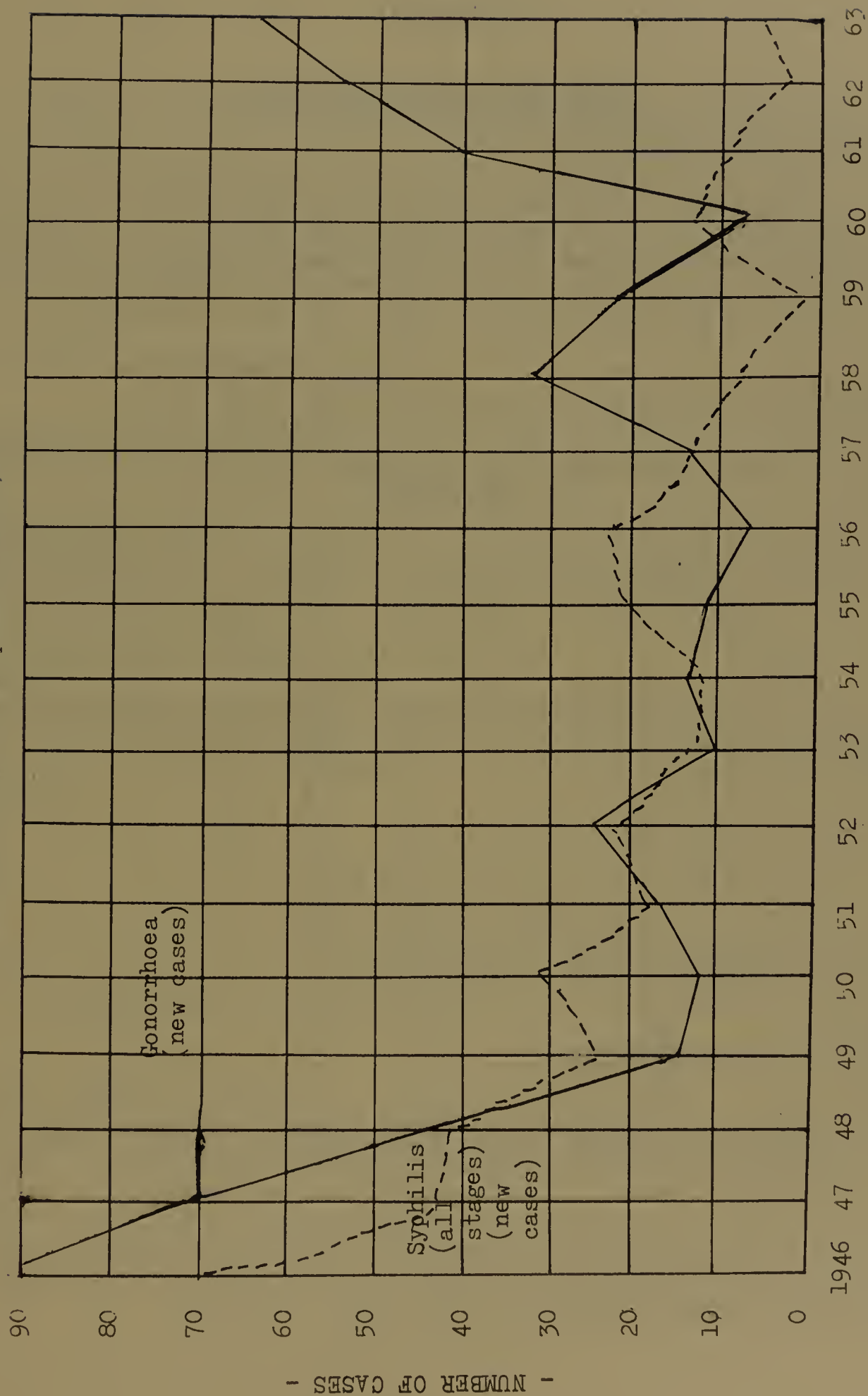
One hundred and forty of the new cases were residents of Burnley.

Table showing the number of new cases attending the Treatment Centre during 1963, according to areas in which patients resided.

No.of new cases	Burnley	Lancs. County	West Riding County	Others	Total
Syphilis	5	5	-	-	10
Gonorrhoea	63	24	-	6	93
Conditions other than Venereal	72	68	5	7	152
TOTALS	140	97	5	13	255

The accompanying chart shows the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea during the last eighteen years.

VENEREAL DISEASES - BURNLEY RESIDENTS
(Treated in Hospital Clinic)



- YEAR -

SECTION IVVACCINATION AND IMMUNISATIONVaccination against Smallpox

The number of vaccinations carried out in 1963 were extremely low. This is largely due to the implementation of the Ministry recommendation that infants should be vaccinated between the ages of 1 and 2 years rather than in the first year of life. It is expected that figures will return to normal next year when children born in 1963 will be vaccinated.

It will be noted that only 185 primary vaccinations and 116 re-vaccinations were carried out during the year under review.

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations
during 1963

	Primary Vaccinations					Re-vaccinations				
	Ages at Date of Vaccination					Ages at Date of Re-Vaccn.				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Local Health Authority Clinics	4	86	7	19	116	-	5	9	48	62
Medical Practit- ioners	15	19	9	26	69	-	1	7	46	54
TOTALS	19	105	16	45	185	-	6	16	94	116

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Of the 1391 children born in 1962, only 744 (or 53.49%) were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1963. The number of children under 15 years of age who received primary injections in 1963 was 1227 which is 320 less than in the previous year. It is important that re-inforcing or "booster" injections be given to those who were given primary injections a few years previously, so that immunity is maintained. During 1963, 1064 children received re-inforcing injections compared to 796 in the previous year. Most of these "booster" injections were given in schools.

Despite the fact that diphtheria has not been prevalent for a number of years, in order to ensure the continued protection of the child population, it is important that they continue to receive primary and re-inforcing injections at the appropriate ages. This cannot be stressed too strongly upon parents.

It is pleasing to record the steady increase in the annual number of re-inforcing injections given, now that these are being carried out in the schools.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough

Since the scheme for protective vaccination against Whooping Cough came into operation ten years ago some 8,477 primary and 1,120 re-inforcing injections have been given. During the year under review, 777 children received primary vaccination and 454 who had been vaccinated earlier in life were given a "booster" injection. It should be noted that the majority of these inoculations were given in combination with inoculations against diphtheria and tetanus.

Comparison Statistics 1963

The Ministry of Health has issued the following figures in connection with the protection of children born in the year 1962. It will be seen that our figures compare unfavourably with those of the country as a whole.

Children born in 1962 - Percentage vaccinated			
	DIPHTHERIA	WHOOPING COUGH	POLIOMYELITIS
BURNLEY	53%	53%	45%
England & Wales	65%	64%	53%

Table showing number of Vaccinations, Immunisations and
Re-inforcements carried out during 1963

(Diphtheria - Whooping Cough - Tetanus)

	L.A. Clinics	Medical Practit- ioners	Total
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation only:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	-	-	-
5 - 14 ...	5	-	5
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	10	-	10
5 - 14 ...	539	2	541
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	-	-	-
5 - 14 ...	-	-	-
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	-	-	-
5 - 14 ...	-	1	1
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/Tetanus:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	568	207	775
5 - 14 ...	2	-	2
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	388	50	438
5 - 14 ...	2	13	15
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	4	-	4
5 - 14 ...	441	-	441
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	4	2	6
5 - 14 ...	53	-	53
<u>Tetanus only:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	10	-	10
5 - 14 ...	35	1	36
Total immunised against Diphtheria ...	2016	275	2291
Total vaccinated against Whooping Cough ...	960	271	1231

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED

YEAR OF IMMUNISATION.

Year Born	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December 1963 = 3815
1963															330	330	
1962														367	377	744	
1961													396	459	57	912	
1960												424	452	34	7	917	
1959											431	387	75	11	8	912	
1958										389	409	50	26	20	77	971	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December 1963 = 5207
1957									168	555	52	29	31	91	121	1047	
1956								183	541	50	18	49	70	102	58	1071	
1955							155	475	67	18	15	120	107	153	6	1116	
1954						128	498	77	21	25	9	129	30	70	15	1002	
1953					56	564	65	20	14	13	6	73	26	59	38	934	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December 1963 = 5095
1952				75	504	82	30	22	15	8	5	60	17	13	122	953	
1951			58	618	78	21	15	17	3	5	1	57	76	67	10	1026	
1950		33	611	150	38	21	17	10	6	6	-	131	102	90	1	1216	
1949	67	607	92	62	25	25	8	4	3	2	4	56	6	5	-	966	

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in 1956. During the year all persons up to 39 years of age were again offered protection.

It is pleasing to report that no cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified, and there were no deaths from the disease.

Vaccination statistics are given below and the tables show details of vaccinations carried out during 1963, and the numbers vaccinated since the commencement of the scheme. The change in the lay-out of the statistical table (c) is a result of the amended Return of the Ministry of Health.

(a) Vaccinations in 1963.

Age Group	No.of persons who have received (Primary Course)		Tot:	No.of persons who have received Re-inforcing Doses				
	2nd inj. Salk	3rd Dose of Oral		3rd Inj. Salk	4th Inj. Salk	Re-inforcing Dose of Oral Vaccine		Total
						After 2 Salk Doses	After 3 Salk or 2 Salk and 1 Oral	
Children born in 1963	5	90	95	65	31	194	846	1136
Children born in 1962	37	502	539					
Children born in 1961	7	82	89					
Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960	4	97	101					
Young persons born in years 1933-1942	5	44	49					
Others	1	53	54					
TOTAL	59	868	927	65	31	194	846	1136

(b) Vaccinations 1956 - 1961.

Year	Primary Course (Two Injections)				1st Booster All Groups	2nd Booster 5 - 11 years
	6 mths - 15 yrs.	16 - 25 yrs.	26/39 yrs.	Other Priority Groups		
1956	224	-	-	-	-	-
1957	1995	-	-	-	-	-
1958	7447	355	463	25	-	-
1959	6982	3071	353	41	7872	-
1960	1375	632	1348	32	10968	-
1961	1443	1209	1944	270	2917	5818
TOTALS	19466	5267	4108	368	21757	5818

(c) Vaccinations 1962 - 1963.

Year	Persons who have received (Primary Course) 2nd Inj. Salk or 3rd Dose Oral				No. of persons who have received re-inforcing Doses			
	Children born after 1960	Children & young persons born 1943-60	Young Persons Born 1933 - 1942	Others	3rd Inj. Salk	4th Inj. Salk	Re-inforcing Dose of Oral vaccine after -	
							2 Salk Doses	3 Salk or 2 Salk and 1 Oral
						ALL AGES		
1962	595	545	319	608	673	42	2254	642
1963	723	101	49	54	65	31	194	846
TOTALS	1318	646	368	662	738	73	2448	1488

Vaccination against Tuberculosis (B.C.G.).

The numbers of children tested and vaccinated each year since the inauguration of the scheme in 1954 is as follows:-

		<u>Tested</u>	<u>Vaccinated</u>
1954	...	568	421
1955	...	491	391
1956	...	588	465
1957	...	707	582
1958	...	616	491
1959	...	723	652
1960	...	869	728
1961	...	880	717
1962	...	776	665
1963	...	681	558

Further details of these are given in my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is bound with this report.

In addition, the Chest Physicians of the local hospital group vaccinated 47 children. Twelve of these were children of tuberculous parents, 2 were brothers or sisters of patients and the remainder lived in close contact with tuberculous relatives or friends.

The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 636, This figure includes students and the 14 year-old group.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

RETURN FOR 1963

Age	CONTACTS								13 yr. old group of School Child- ren	14 yr. old group and Stud- ents	Total
	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over			
Vaccinated	13	4	-	2	5	12	9	2	558	31	636

Since the commencement of B.C.G. vaccination, six thousand nine hundred and fifty one persons, apart from hospital nurses, have been vaccinated.

SECTION VCARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDRENInfant Welfare Centres

There are seven child welfare centre clinics held each week as follows:- Monday - Gannow Clinic: Tuesday - Bank Hall Welfare Centre: Wednesday - Mount Pleasant and Queensgate Church Halls: Thursday - Florence Street Mission Hall and Bank Hall Welfare Centre: Friday - Gannow Clinic.

A new Centre in the Fulledge district of the town will be opened early in the new year. This is long overdue and will be most appreciated by the mothers resident in that area.

The treatments and specialist clinics provided for school children, are also available for children referred from child welfare centres, and statistical details of attendances at clinics are shown on Page 24 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report.

Of the infants born during the year, 54.2% attended the child welfare centres. Of the total attendances at the centres 34.5% were made by infants born during 1963. The total attendances were 14,733 which is 1,000 less than in 1962.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

CENTRE	No. of Sessions	No. of children who attended born in			Total No. of children who attended	No. of Attendances of children who were born in			Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance	No. of Doctor's Consultations	
		1963	1962	1958/61		1963	1962	1958/61			Under 1 year	1-5 years
GANNOW	97	148	175	236	559	1041	1218	1014	3273	34	655	306
MT. PLEASANT	51	143	130	171	444	893	845	668	2406	47	456	184
FLORENCE STREET	51	117	104	102	323	829	720	562	2111	41	463	140
BANK HALL	103	177	157	198	532	1280	1488	911	3679	36	775	238
QUEENSGATE	50	114	140	172	426	1038	1333	893	3264	65	515	250
TOTALS	352	699	706	879	2284	5081	5604	4048	14733	223	2864	1118

Welfare Foods and Vitamin Supplements for Children and Expectant Mothers

Welfare Foods are sold and distributed from a central distribution centre in the Health Department, and from the child welfare centres. The number of tins of national dried milk sold was, however, 1,079 less than in the previous year, but the sale of orange juice increased by 896 bottles. The sales of Vitamin A and D tablets shows a decrease of 158 packets, and there were 55 less bottles of cod liver oil distributed.

The amounts sold and distributed from 1st January to 31st December, 1963, were:-

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (Packets)	Orange Juice (Bottles)
18 Nicholas St., Burnley.	11,846	1,064	1,442	10,375
Infant Welfare Centres.	2,957	826	423	5,302
Combined Total Issues.	14,803	1,890	1,865	15,677

In addition to the above, 46 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and iron preparations and other vitamin products were distributed where necessary.

Dental Treatment (Report by Chief Dental Officer)

Twenty four expectant and 7 nursing mothers were referred to the dental clinic from the ante-natal clinics of the domiciliary midwifery service and the maternity hospital. Twenty nine attended for inspection and were found to need dental treatment. In addition, 7 patients referred in 1962 continued their treatment.

Twenty of the mothers received part treatment only, and 8 together with the 7 carried over from 1962 completed their treatment. One patient was awaiting further treatment at the end of the year.

Seven mothers were provided with dentures, and 7 dentures were re-lined.

In addition to the treatment figures shown in the following tables, 14 dressings and 33 local anaesthetics were given to maternity and child welfare patients.

Children under five years of age who attend Nursery or Infant Schools are inspected during routine school dental inspections. No children were referred to the dental clinic from infant welfare centres. Appointments were requested from parents for 21 children under 5 years of age not attending schools. In addition to treatment figures shown in the following table, 3 dressings were provided and 5 local anaesthetics given to these children.

No separate sessions have been held for Maternity and Child Welfare patients, both inspections and treatment being carried out in the normal School Health Service dental sessions.

With the continuing shortage of Dental Officers, it would be impracticable to hold regular sessions for inspection of expectant mothers, but they are informed by the midwives of their entitlement to free inspection and treatment at either the clinic or any practitioner working under the National Health Service.

Numbers provided with dental treatment.

	No. of persons examined during the year	No. of persons who commenced treatment during the year.	No. of courses of treatment completed during the year.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	36	35	17
Children under 5 years of age and not eligible for school dental service.	21	18	14

Forms of Dental Treatment provided.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crown or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	15	36	-	-	80	11	5	7	7
Children under 5 years of age	-	9	-	-	10	5	-	-	-

Births

The number of births notified after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1321. (One thousand two hundred and eighty nine live births and 32 still births). This is 80 less than in the previous year.

The 1321 live and still births were notified by the following:-

Midwives	447
Maternity and General Hospitals	874
	<hr/>
	1321
	<hr/>

Attendance at Birth

Enquiries made showed that of the 1552 confinements which occurred in the Borough -

145 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
 302 were attended by midwives only.
 1105 occurred in the local hospitals.

Of the 1351 births notified from hospitals, 511 were in respect of mothers who were resident outside the County Borough.

Stillbirths

Thirty two stillbirths (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1963 as compared with thirty two in 1962. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the stillbirths.

Accidental Haemorrhage	5
Maternal Concealed Accidental Haemorrhage	1
Ante partum haemorrhage	3
Ante partum haemorrhage - Placenta praevia	1
Intra cranial haemorrhage	2
Intra uterine death - Foetal anoxia	4
Intra uterine death, Foetal anoxia due to cord pressure and Erythroblastosis	1
Intra uterine death due to retroplacental haemorrhage	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis	3
Intra uterine death due to maternal toxæmia	1
Intra uterine death due to anoxia with congenital deformities	1
Congenital abnormalities	1
Placental insufficiency due to eclamptic toxæmia	1
Toxæmia of pregnancy - B.B.A.	1
Anencephaly	1
Prolapsed Cord	2
Threatened abortion at 3 months - Macerated	1
Post maturity	1
Hydrops foetalis	1

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified during 1963.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

No cases were notified during 1963.

Care of Premature Infants

Ninety six Burnley babies, representing 7.4% of the total born alive during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. These were followed up by the Health Visitors immediately after the midwife ceased to attend or after discharge from hospital, and thereafter at frequent intervals.

Of these 96 premature infants, 18 were born at home and 78 in hospital. The 18 infants born prematurely at home represents 4.05% of the total domiciliary live births, whilst the 78 born in hospital are equivalent to 9.2% of the live births in hospitals. This higher rate in hospital births is due to the fact that expectant mothers in whom difficulties or complications are present or anticipated are advised to enter hospital for their confinements. Of the 18 infants born at home 7 were transferred to hospital for special care, 2 of which died within 7 days of birth and 5 survived beyond 28 days. Of the remaining 11 who were nursed at home, all survived beyond 28 days. Of the 78 born in hospital, 64 survived beyond 28 days.

The equipment maintained to provide for the needs of babies born prematurely at home was loaned to households where suitable provision was not available.

Although no special unit is available at any local hospital for the reception of babies born prematurely in their own homes, no difficulty has been experienced in having infants and their mothers admitted to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital when this was found necessary.

Care of Illegitimate Children

The Committee of Management of the House of Help continues to undertake, through their social worker, the after-care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children on behalf of the Local Authority. Forty five cases were investigated during the year. In 22 instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers, 10 babies were placed for adoption and one baby died. One expectant mother left town during the investigations. At the end of the year 11 children were unborn.

Arrangements were made through the House of Help for 14 of the expectant mothers to be admitted to moral welfare homes, the local authority contributing towards the cost of maintenance in twelve cases.

Maternal Mortality

No Burnley women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth during 1963.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Of these, one was notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, and two were domiciliary confinements.

Child Guardianship

To provide for the emergency care of any child in the priority classes, two guardians were appointed to receive in their homes, at very short notice, not more than two children each. Annual retaining fees are paid to the guardians.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for children of their employees.

At the end of the year, there were 6 child minders registered to provide for the care of 25 children.

SECTION VIHEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy five routine infant visits were made by the Health Visitors. Three thousand five hundred and nine were made to babies born during the year and nine thousand two hundred and sixty six to children up to five years of age. In addition, the Health Visitors made 678 visits to cases of infectious disease.

The staff of the Health Visitors Section was one below strength, but one student was under training.

Details of Work of Health Visitors during 1963Maternity and Child Welfare

First visits to newly born infants	1275	
Re-visits to infants born in 1963	2234	
Visits to infants born in 1962	3450	
Visits to infants born in 1961 to 1958	5816	12775

Visits in connection with:-

Infectious diseases	678
After-Care - Care of the Aged	219
Mentally disordered persons	6
Convalescent cases	22
Persons discharged from hospital	9
Midwives supervision	234
Maternity Hospital Bed Bureau enquiries	167
Others (including accidents in the home)	765

Number of sessions at Infant Welfare Centres	352
Number of attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	973

Tuberculosis

Visits to Tuberculous Cases by T.B. Health Visitor:-

No. of households visited first time during 1963	483
No. of subsequent visits to T.B. households	999

Number of sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day - 83: Evening - 21)	104
---	-----

School Medical Service

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	253
Number of attendances at Clinic	14549
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	3509
Number of surveys of Schools for Hygiene Inspection	88
Number of pupils examined at Hygiene Inspection	25270

SECTION VIIDOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICEMidwives' Act

Thirty two midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1963.

They were employed as follows:-

In the Maternity Hospital	...	...	22
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives			10

Domiciliary Midwifery

Two hundred and thirty four visits were paid by the Non-Medical Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

A total of 1552 confinements occurred in the Borough, including women who came into the town from other areas. Of these, 1105 took place in hospital, and 447 were attended by the whole-time domiciliary midwives employed by the authority (302 as midwives and 145 as maternity nurses). Eleven babies received oxygen by means of the Sparklette Oxygen Resuscitator.

In 1963 domiciliary confinements were 28.8% of the total. The ample provision in the Maternity Hospital and the Maternity Homes in the area of the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee is sufficient not only for those mothers who require to be admitted for clinical and social reasons, but also for many normal cases which could be confined satisfactorily in their own homes.

During the year, 508 maternity outfits were provided free of charge to expectant mothers who required them for their confinements in their own homes.

A rota system of work for the midwives was introduced four years ago and works quite successfully. It provides them with periods of duty on "day deliveries" and "night deliveries", "emergency call" and "nursing duties". This system ensures a maximum of off-duty time for the midwives, particularly at night. The ambulance service takes all midwifery calls and passes them by telephone or other means direct to the midwife concerned. Transport is always available where necessary for those midwives without their own cars.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives

Nineteen records of sending for medical aid under Rule E.12 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 10 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 9 of conditions in the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) was summoned on eight occasions during the year to assist when there were complications in a confinement. There was one case of ante partum haemorrhage, three cases of intra partum haemorrhage, two cases of post partum haemorrhage and two cases of partially adherent placenta with manual removal. Seven patients remained at home, and one patient was admitted to hospital.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

All general practitioners in the town are included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

The great majority of expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision either through the local health authority or hospital services.

The arrangements in operation for complete clinical care and supervision of expectant mothers, for the selection of maternity cases for admission to hospital and the availability of an emergency obstetric unit were outlined fully on pages 58 to 60 of the Report for the year 1957, to which reference should be made for details. No major alterations in these schemes have been made.

The Home Help Service is also available to any mother who requires it during pregnancy or the puerperium.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

No.of Sessions held per month		No.of women in attendance		Total No.of Attendances during the year	
Medical Officer's Sessions	Sessions held by Midwives only	No.of women who attended during the year	No.of new cases	Medical Officer's Sessions	Sessions held by Midwives only
8	4	730	565	2997	100

Attendances at Clinic for investigation of Rh.factor and
Wassermann reaction of the blood of expectant mothers

No.of sessions held per month	No.of attendances				
	Mothers		Fathers	Babies	Total
	Primary	Subsequent			
8	546	120	-	-	666

Ten women attended the clinic specifically for a post-natal examination by the Clinic Medical Officer, but of course all women are visited for post-natal purposes by the midwives and the majority are given a post-natal examination by their own general practitioners.

Figures supplied by the staff of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic show that 1280 first attendances and 9180 subsequent attendances were made there by women, for ante-natal examinations, and 1080 for post-natal examinations. These figures, however, include women from the whole of the area covered by the Burnley group of hospitals. Separate figures for Burnley residents are not available.

SECTION VIIIDOMESTIC HELP AND NIGHT ATTENDANT SERVICESDomestic Help Service

Six hundred and forty one households received assistance in 1963. Of those persons given help, 95.3% were chronic sick, aged and infirm; 3.1% were maternity cases; 0.8% tuberculous cases and 0.8% persons suffering from other incapacities.

The major problem continues to be the provision of help for the elderly sick and infirm. The majority of these people become largely dependant upon this service.

Night Attendant Service

Night attendants gave assistance to sixty households during the year. This service provides care for sick people living alone and who cannot be left unattended prior to hospital admission, or until permanent arrangements can be made for their care. Help is also given to persons in need of a short rest from the strain of caring for elderly sick relatives.

Statistical DetailsDomestic Help Service

	Type of Case					
	Maternity	Tb.	Illness of Housewife etc.	Chronic Sick	Aged & Infirm	Totals
Remaining 1st January 1963	--	5	--	91	262	358
New Cases	20	--	5	56	202	283
Total cases attended	20	5	5	147	464	641
Percentage	3.1%	0.8%	0.8%	22.9%	72.4%	100%
Cases completed	20	--	3	48	165	236
Remaining 31st December 1963	--	5	2	99	299	405

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December 1963 ... Whole-time - 46
Part-time - 1

Night Attendant Service

No. of cases assisted during 1963 60
No. of service nights given 306
No. of part-time Night Attendants employed 7

The Home Help Organiser and an Assistant Organiser supervise the staff of the Section, recruit personnel, and investigate all applications received for the two Services. During the year the Organiser and Assistant Organiser made 2,100 visits to the homes of patients.

SECTION IXHOME NURSING SERVICE

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The Service, despite occasional staffing difficulties, is efficient in every way and credit is due to the nurses who carry out their exacting tasks with loyalty and devotion.

During 1963, one thousand four hundred and forty seven patients received nursing care, and 47,358 visits were made by the nursing staff. This work represents 3643 nursings per whole-time nurse, though of course a considerable amount of time is taken up in administering drugs by injection.

The statistics given below show that 60% of the patients were over the age of 65 years, and many of these were chronic invalids.

General Summary.

Number of patients remaining on the Books,		
December 31st, 1962	...	390
Number of new patients during 1963	...	1043
Total number of patients nursed	...	1447
Total number of patients discharged or died		1008
Number of patients remaining on the Books,		
December 31st, 1963	...	412
Number of nursing visits made during the year		47358

Method of Discharge.

Number of patients convalescent	...	487
Number of patients died	...	228
Number of patients removed to Hospital	...	223
Number of patients removed from the Books		
for other causes	...	70
		—
		1008
		==

New Cases - referred by:-

General Practitioners	.....	751
Hospitals	.....	175
Local Authority Departments	.....	54
Relatives	.....	63
		—
		1043
		==

New Cases - Classification

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	8
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	Diseases of the new born	4
Neoplasms	69	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	46
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic & nutritional diseases	12	Diseases of the bones and joints	21
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	84	Senility and other conditions of old people	97
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	13	Accidents, poisonings and violence	32
Diseases of Circulatory System...	265	Gynaecological diseases (other than Genito-Urinary)...	9
Diseases of Respiratory System (Other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis)	30	Enema (prior to X-ray examinations)	118
Pneumonia	10	Enema (constipation, obstruction, etc.)	66
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	6	Various post-operative conditions	98
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions..	6	Others	10

TOTAL1043

ANALYSIS OF CASES ATTENDED

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	Totals	Patients who were over 65 years of age	Children under 5 years of age
Number of cases attended	1107	279	-	43	8	10	1447	882	14
Number of visits paid	36469	7876	-	2821	103	89	47358	28365	130

SECTION XPREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARECare of the Aged and Sick and Infirm

The responsibility for the care of the elderly is that of the officers of the Health and the Social Services Departments. In addition, aged people are visited in their own homes by members of the Burnley Council of Social Service, and the Churches Visiting Scheme.

Available to the elderly are the Domestic Help Service, Night Attendant Service, Meals-on-Wheels Service and Home Nursing Service. Sick room requisites can be obtained on loan.

In the matter of after-care and supervision of those discharged from hospital there is close liaison with the hospital almoner and the hospital welfare workers. Co-operation is maintained with the Geriatrician of the local hospitals group and with the Social Services Officer of the local authority.

"Meals-on-Wheels" Service

The local health authority makes a grant towards the cost of this service, which is largely provided from the funds of the Burnley and District Sick Poor Fund.

The administration of the scheme is undertaken by the staff of the Public Health Department on behalf of the trustees of the Fund.

Those receiving meals are mainly elderly persons, who find difficulty in preparing mid-day meals for themselves and have no relatives available to help.

Two course meals are provided on five days each week, and persons receive dinners on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of one week and Tuesday and Thursday of the alternate week. The meals continued to be supplied by the Canteen Services of Joseph Lucas Ltd., for the first month of the year and are transported in motor vehicles fitted with hot ovens. From the beginning of February, the meals have been prepared and cooked by the staff of the Mental Health Services Hostel at "Thornleigh", Colne Road, so providing continuity of service during holiday periods. Each meal is delivered in an individual two-compartment container and the local W.V.S. help in their distribution. The meals cost approximately 2s.3d. each, and the recipients are expected to pay 1s.0d. Special Christmas fare is always provided free of charge.

During 1963 approximately 52 meals were supplied daily. A total of 13,402 meals were provided at a cost of £1,518.9s.9d. The income received was £662.10s.0d.

Chiropody Service

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 11/1959, a chiropody service is provided, free of charge, for elderly persons - men over 65 years and women over 60 years - registered physically handicapped persons, and expectant mothers, provided the family income consists only of retirement pension, old age pension, national assistance grants, or national insurance benefits.

One whole-time Chiropodist is employed and clinic sessions are held in the centrally situated Health Department premises and in the Gannow Clinic which is situated in the west end of the town. Domiciliary treatments are also given to patients who are physically unable to attend a clinic.

The demand for this service is increasing, and it is estimated that before long a part-time Chiropodist will be required to assist the whole-time officer.

The following table gives details of the treatments given during the year under review.

CHIROPODY

Table showing number of treatments given

CLINICS						Total	DOMICILIARY SERVICE						Total	Grand Total
Elderly			Physically Handicapped				Elderly			Physically Handicapped				
1st	Subs	Total	1st	Subs	Total		1st	Subs	Total	1st	Subs	Total		
65	1941	2006	-	21	21	2027	33	716	749	-	33	33	782	2809

No. of patients treated in the Clinics - Elderly	274
- Physically Handicapped	5
- Expectant Mothers	-
	<hr/> 279

No. of patients treated in their own homes - Elderly	167
- Physically Handicapped	9
- Expectant Mothers	-
	<hr/> 176

No. of clinic sessions	286
No. of domiciliary sessions	194
	- TOTAL 480

Mass Miniature Radiography Survey

During October, November and December of 1963, No.1 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board carried out a Survey in industry in the north side of the town, and of the residents of Lanehead, St.Andrews, Daneshouse and Calder Wards.

Dr.Capper, the Medical Director of the Unit, is satisfied that annual visits surveying a quarter of the town at each visit are more successful than one big survey of the town every four years.

A Statistical Summary of the Survey is shown below.

(a) Analysis of persons examined

15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65+	Total
740	800	1640	2240	1630	770	610	660	9090

(b) Diagnosis

Age Groups	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65+	Total	Rate per 1000
tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	6	0.66
tuberculosis requiring only occasional out- patient supervision	-	-	2	4	1	1	-	3	11	1.21
Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	0.44

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons and Contacts

One whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor undertakes the routine after-care of patients discharged from hospitals. She attends the Chest Clinic at Marsden Hospital and accompanies the chest physicians on domiciliary visits. This officer is also responsible for the supervision of patients in their own homes.

Close co-operation with general practitioners and industrial medical officers ensures the examination of contacts of patients. There is also an excellent liaison between local health authority officers and officials of the Ministry of Labour and the National Assistance Board.

B.C.G. vaccination of contacts is undertaken by the chest physicians at Marsden Hospital as part of the local health authority after-care service. Details of the vaccination of the thirteen year old children, the fourteen years and over group, and further education students, are to be found in my Report as Principal School Medical Officer.

Sputum bottles, paper handkerchiefs and nursing requisites are provided where required, and the Home Nursing, Night Attendant and Domestic Help Services are made available when necessary.

Following the recommendations of the Chest Physician and the Medical Officer of Health, the Housing Committee of the local authority give special consideration to families requiring re-housing.

Epilepsy

At the end of 1963, thirty four epileptic children of school age were known to the School Health Service. Sixteen boys and fifteen girls suffering from epilepsy are in attendance at ordinary day schools, and are kept under frequent supervision. Of these, twelve have major epilepsy and nineteen minor epilepsy. Twenty five have been under supervision for a number of years, and six were new cases. One boy and one girl were placed in residential special schools. One boy who had been receiving home tuition, was admitted to a boarding school for ordinary pupils, privately, by his parents.

The comprehensive register of handicapped persons maintained by the Social Services Department contains the names of adult epileptics, some of whom are in Colonies or Homes.

In April, 1963, there were 64 persons suffering from epilepsy on the Disablement Register of the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Cerebral Palsy

No reliable information is available regarding the number of persons in the town who suffer from cerebral palsy. Only one case is on the register of the Welfare Authority, and this person resides in an old people's hostel. Three male adults are also mentally subnormal and are under the supervision of the Mental Health Service. Two of these are employed in the local Remploy factory and one attends the Adult Training Centre.

At the end of 1963, thirteen spastic children of school age were able to attend ordinary schools. Three attended the Special Day School; three the Brunlea School for Physically Handicapped and two were in residential special schools. One child at Brunlea School awaits admission to a residential school. One child unsuitable for education in an ordinary school was in hospital. Six children under five years of age were under supervision by the Child Welfare Service.

Speech Therapy

During the past year the Speech Therapist has seen and treated seven adult patients. Of this number, two were stammerers, one a post-laryngectomy case, three had varying degrees of dysphasia following cerebral disturbances, and one had aphonia due to a hysterical condition. Five of these cases have now been discharged.

These patients made a total of 70 attendances at the Speech Therapy Clinic.

Chronic Carriers of Infection

A register is kept of persons known to be chronic carriers of infection. They are usually persons discharged from hospital whilst still excreting the infective organisms. Supervision is maintained to ensure that they do not engage in employment involving the handling of foodstuffs, and specimens of faeces for laboratory examination are obtained from them periodically. At the end of 1963, the register contained the names of one carrier of B.Typhosus and one of Paratyphosus B.

Convalescent Treatment

Convalescent care is available in Homes usually at the seaside, for those persons in need and recommended by general practitioners or hospital almoners. During 1963, fourteen persons were provided with periods of convalescence as shown in the following table:-

Convalescent Home	Patients					Total patient weeks
	Adults		Children		Total	
	M	F	M	F		
Blackburn & District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.	3	8	-	-	11	22
Westwood Convalescent Home, Blackpool.	-	1	-	-	1	2
Mrs. Whitwell's Convalescent Home, Ulverston.	1	1	-	-	2	4
	4	10	-	-	14	28

In addition, 212 children selected through the School Health Service received convalescence holidays in the Thursby Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea. The length of stay is normally two weeks.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

Nursing requisites are available, on loan, to patients being nursed at home. Equipment includes invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles, etc. These articles are issued from the Public Health Department and a charge of 1s.0d. or 2s.0d. per month is made according to the type of article loaned.

Details of articles loaned during 1963

Mackintosh Sheets	83	Feeding Cups	9
Bed Pans	136	Beds	-
Air Rings	66	Bed Tables	-
Urinals	47	Bed Lift & Fittings	1
Wheel Chairs	31	Bed Cages	27
Back Rests	65	Commodore	14
Crutches (pairs)	4	Mattresses	-
Walk Aid	-	Inhalers	-
Sputum Cups	2	Pillows	-
Weigh Scales	-	Bed Blocks (sets)	-
Sandbags	-	Rubber Bed Pans	3
Air Beds	4	Dunlopillo Cushion	1

Welfare Services
provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

I am most indebted to Mr.G.Ellis, the Social Services Officer of the Local Authority, for supplying the following details of the services which are under his control:-

Residential Accommodation

Residential accommodation is provided by the Council in five small Homes - "Healey Grange" (30 elderly women), "Whiteacres" (31 elderly men), "Gorse Hill" (25 elderly men and women), "Hameldon House" (31 elderly men and women), "Fir Grove" (32 elderly men and women) and, under a joint user agreement, in part of a former Poor Law Institution, "Moorfields" (93 elderly men and women). In addition, 34 residents are accommodated in other Homes belonging to voluntary organisations and other local authorities.

Two Homes for aged persons are registered with the local authority under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, one being a private home with accommodation for five persons and the other a home administered by a Voluntary Organisation with accommodation for 16 women.

Persons in Residential Accommodation at 31st December 1963.

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Persons in Accommodation provided by the Council.</u>				
"Moorfields" ...	...	43	48	91
"Healey Grange" ...	...	-	29	29
"Whiteacres" ...	...	29	-	29
"Gorse Hill" ...	...	11	14	25
"Hameldon House" ...	...	14	17	31
"Fir Grove" ...	...	15	17	32
		<u>112</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>237</u>

Persons in Accommodation provided by other Local Authorities and Voluntary Organisations.

The Hostel, Palatine Square ...	...	-	16	16
Homes for the Blind ...	...	2	3	5
Homes for Epileptics ...	...	4	7	11
Homes for the Aged ...	...	-	1	1
Homes for the Handicapped ...	...	1	-	1
		<u>7</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>34</u>

Welfare Services for the Blind and Partially Sighted

The welfare services for the blind and partially sighted are provided directly by the Council. Two full-time Home Teachers of the Blind are employed whose duties include teaching blind persons Braille, Moon, Handicrafts and other occupations in their own homes, together with social casework.

The Burnley and District Society for the Blind act as agents for the Council in the provision of recreational and social activities.

Library facilities are provided through the National Library for the Blind and the Talking Book Library for the Blind.

Details in connection with blind children are given on Page 35 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is bound with this report.

Number of Persons on Registers at 31st December 1963

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under age 16</u>	<u>Persons 16-64</u>	<u>Persons 65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of Blind	M	1	29	39	69
	F	1	33	81	115
	Totals	2	62	120	184
Register of Partially- Sighted	M	2	10	15	27
	F	-	18	51	69
	Totals	2	28	66	96

Thirty persons were examined by the Consultant Surgeon during 1963 for the first time, in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind Persons. Twelve were certified as blind. He also re-examined 71 persons already on the Blind and Partially Sighted Registers.

The ages at the time of examination and sexes of the thirty persons were

Sex	Under 40	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 74	75- 79	80- 84	85 and over	TOTAL
Males	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	4	-	1	-	10
Females	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	8	3	2	1	20

Cases certified as Blind

Number of Cases examined	Recommendations	Causes of Disability				Total Causes
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retro-lental Fibro-plasia	Other	
1	(a) No treatment	-	-	-	1	1
-	(b) Medical treatment	-	-	-	-	-
4	(c) Surgical treatment	3	1	-	-	4
3	(d) Optical treatment	1	1	-	2	4
4	(e) Hospital supervision	2	-	-	3	5

Workshops for the Blind

The Council's Workshops for the Blind, Brunswick Street, Burnley, provides sheltered employment for twelve male blind persons as basketry workers and six female blind persons as Round and Flat Machine Knitters. The Ministry of Labour have agreed to the introduction of sighted physically handicapped persons into the Workshops for the Blind subject to a maximum of six such persons. One physically handicapped man was admitted to the Blind Workshops as a trainee under this scheme in November, 1963. The products from the basketry and knitting section are disposed of through the Retail Shop in the Market Hall, Burnley, or through trade sources.

Number employed at 31st December 1963

	<u>Basketry</u> (Men)	<u>Knitting</u> (Women)	<u>Total</u>
<u>Workers</u>			
Burnley	6	3	9
Lancashire County Council	5	2	7
<u>Trainees</u>			
Burnley	1	1	2
Lancashire County Council	-	-	-

Welfare Services for the Deaf or Dumb and Hard of Hearing

The welfare services for the deaf or dumb and hard of hearing which have been provided by the North and East Lancashire Welfare Association for the Deaf as agents of the Council were taken over as a direct service by the Council on the 1st October 1963. The Council now employs a full-time Welfare Officer for the Deaf whose duties consist of visiting the deaf or dumb and hard of hearing in their own homes, and giving advice and guidance to them or their relatives. The Welfare Officer also acts as interpreter for deaf persons when required. The Council maintain the Institute for the Deaf, Hebrew Road, Burnley, where church services and social events are held for the deaf or dumb and hard of hearing of Burnley and the surrounding County Area.

Number on Register at 31st December 1963

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under age 16</u>	<u>Persons 16 - 64</u>	<u>Persons aged 65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of Persons	M	2	17	1	20
Deaf with Speech	F	2	8	9	19
Register of Persons	M	1	11	3	15
Deaf without Speech	F	-	6	6	12
Register of Persons	M	6	6	6	18
Hard of Hearing	F	1	10	20	31

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons (General) including persons who are aged and infirm

The Council employs four social workers, three who are designated Welfare Officers and one designated Welfare Assistant. Their duties consist, briefly, of visiting the aged or infirm and handicapped persons, giving advice and guidance to them or their relatives and, by various means, encouraging these aged or infirm and handicapped persons to live with their disabilities and remain as independent as possible in their own homes.

An occupational service is provided at a Work Centre in Ebenezer Schoolroom, Colne Road. At present this Centre caters for 30 physically handicapped persons who attend on four days per week to carry out work which has been obtained from local industrialists and for which the handicapped person receives a small weekly remuneration. The full-time staff of the Centre consists of one Occupational Officer with the Diploma in Occupational Therapy and one unqualified Assistant Occupational Officer.

The welfare services also include the provision of a vehicle which has been specially adapted to transport physically handicapped persons; adaptations at the homes of handicapped persons to enable them to become more independent; holidays including the provision of short-stay residential accommodation.

Social and recreational activities for the handicapped are provided through the Burnley Branch of the Inskip League of Friendship for Disabled Persons, and the Women's Voluntary Service.

Number on Register at 31st December 1963

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under age 16</u>	<u>Persons 16 - 64</u>	<u>Persons aged 65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of	M	18	118	38	174
Handicapped	F	14	161	88	263
Persons (General)					

Daily Social Centres for Old Persons

The Council has erected six small Social Centres for old persons which are open daily for the recreational use of old people.

Weekly Clubs for Old People

The Women's Voluntary Service, the Rosehill Townswomen's Guild, the Brunshaw Pensioners' Fellowship and the Salvation Army provide one-day-a-week clubs for old people in various parts of the town.

Friendly Visiting

The Burnley Churches' Visiting Scheme, which was set up in 1955 whereby the churches and chapels of all denominations undertake to arrange for visitors to visit regularly all old or handicapped persons living alone, continues to provide a useful service for those people.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the Act of 1951.

Nursing Homes

There are two Nursing Homes registered within the County Borough. One was opened in 1954 and provides accommodation for 20 patients, and the other which was opened in December, 1962, has provided increased accommodation from nine to ten beds.

The Homes have no facilities for the treatment of surgical or maternity cases, and therefore accept only medical and chronic sick patients.

Health Education

In my Report for 1962, I referred to the survey carried out on the smoking habits of selected groups of children in ten senior schools of the town. A detailed report was published in August 1963 and circulated - copies being of course sent to the Ministry.

An interesting statistical summary of the Report is as follows:-

(a)	<u>No. of Children taking part in Survey</u>	.....	2678
(b)	<u>No. of Children who smoked</u>	.....	914
(c)	<u>Age when started to smoke -</u>		
	Under 10 years	.....	141
	10 - 12 years	.....	410
	13 - 14 years	.....	283
	15 - 16 years	.....	77
	17 - 18 years	.....	3
		.....	914
(d)	<u>Awareness of relationship between smoking and lung cancer</u>		
	Smokers	-	
		Aware	..... 853
		Unaware	..... 61
			..... 914
	Non-Smokers		
		Aware	..... 1652
		Unaware	..... 112
			..... 1764
(e)	<u>Parental attitude to smoking</u>		
	Object	.....	2354
	Do not object	.....	324
		.....	2678
(f)	<u>Reasons for smoking</u>		
	Liked the taste	.....	100
	Feeling of being "grown up"	...	84
	Example - parents, adults	.....	33
	Example - friends, other		
	children	.....	504
	Curiosity	.....	61
	Other reasons	.....	50
	No clear reason given	.....	82
		.....	914

In September, a Mobile Unit of the Central Council for Health Education spent a week in the town giving lectures and demonstrations on the subject of "Smoking and Health" in the ten senior schools, a large Youth Club, the Rotary Club and two canteens of industrial concerns. This visit must be recorded as a very successful follow-up to the Survey reported above.

The success obviously achieved in this field of Health Education is in no small measure due to the enthusiastic co-operation of the Director of Education and the Head Teachers of the Schools concerned.

Later in the year, and organised in conjunction with the Mass Miniature Radiography Survey, we undertook a Diabetic Survey of a third of the town (four Wards). Glucose-oxidase paperstrips or "Clinistix" were distributed by the staff of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit and by members of the W.V.S.

Members of the public were invited to use the Clinistix and record the result, and complete personal details on a card for return to the Health Department.

All patients reporting a positive test were asked to attend their own doctors, who were also notified of the result. The Consultant Physician and Consultant Pathologist of the local hospital group, and the general practitioners, co-operated in full and helped greatly towards the success of the Survey.

Statistical details of the Survey are recorded below:-

Diabetic Survey held in conjunction with Mass Radiography Survey

November/December 1963

Clinistix and Report Cards issued	7800	
Report Cards returned	4267	- Positive 349 Negative 3918

Result of General Practitioners' Investigations

Negative	230
Positive under G.P. supervision	15
Not indicated whether Negative or Positive under G.P. supervision	10
Positive. Referred to Diabetic Clinic	13
Not indicated whether Negative or Positive. Referred to Diabetic Clinic	10
Known Diabetic	6
No follow-up information received	65
TOTAL	<u>349</u>

Special Control Survey - Health Department Staff

Report Cards returned	115	- Positive 3 Negative 112
-----------------------------	-----	------------------------------

Results of General Practitioners' Investigations

Known Diabetic	1
Not indicated whether Negative or Positive. Referred to Diabetic Clinic	1
Follow-up card not returned by general practitioner	1
TOTAL	<u>3</u>

In other fields of Health Education, work continued on lines similar to those in previous years.

The Veterinary Officer, Food Hygiene Inspector and other members of the Public Health Inspectorate are constantly advising and instructing food preparers and retailers on hygienic methods of preparation and distribution.

Medical Officers, Health Visitors and other nursing staffs emphasise the importance of immunisation and vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, as well as "safety in the home", and "care of the infant". In addition, every opportunity is taken to 'educate' people, particularly young people on the dangers of venereal diseases which are known to be increasing in case incidence.

Posters on the subject of venereal diseases are displayed in public toilets and other establishments used by large numbers of the adult population.

Flannelgraphs, film strips, films (16 mm and 8 mm) and slides are used to illustrate lectures given by officers of the Department. Education material is displayed and distributed in local authority clinics and other suitable places.

Press articles throughout the year brought attention to the health services available to adults and children, including chiropody, immunisation, vaccination, mental health and personal hygiene. Articles are also published on atmospheric pollution smoke control, and smoking and health.

In the latter half of 1964, it is planned to give interesting talks, with film or film illustrations, to the members of the several Over 65's Clubs in town. These talks and films, etc., will cover the health services of the town which are of particular interest to the elderly.

SECTION XIMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Our services in this field have extended and increased each year since the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

We now administer one Hostel with accommodation for both sexes to a maximum of 16 residents; one Adult Training Centre which by the end of the year had 67 trainees on its register; one "Intermediate" Training Centre providing facilities for 14 mentally subnormal adolescents and a Junior Training Centre incorporating a Creche or Nursery Class for children under 5 years of age.

It is encouraging to report that all these units are completely successful, due in no small measure to the enthusiasm of the staffs concerned and to private industrialists in town, whose interest, particularly in the Adult and Intermediate Training Centres, ensures a sufficiency of suitable work for the trainees.

As in previous years, social activities are organised and appreciated, especially during the autumn and winter months. Club nights are held monthly in the Adult and Intermediate Centres, and weekly in the Psychiatric Social Club premises in the General Hospital.

An active interest is maintained in the work of the North East Lancashire Branch of the National Association for Mental Health, and there is excellent co-operation with the Consultant Psychiatrist and members of his staff at the General Hospital.

I have constantly pressed for the provision of new buildings for our training centres, and it is pleasing to report that within the next two years or so a new Adult Training Centre will be provided to replace the existing obsolete wooden structure which for many years served a purpose as an Open Air School.

Let me, at this point, place on record, that since the opening of the Hostel in April, 1962, seventeen residents have been completely rehabilitated into normal home surroundings and into whole-time jobs in industry. Where a person has had no family home to return to, suitable private lodgings have been found for him or her. In addition, over the past two years eighteen trainees of Parkside Adult Training Centre attending from their own homes, made sufficient progress as to make it possible for them to be found permanent jobs in industrial concerns in the town. This is an exceedingly satisfying accomplishment, and more than justifies the work and money expended in this field of social welfare.

Statistical details of the Mental Health Service are given in the following tables.

Number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31.12.63.

Patients	Mentally Ill						Psychopathic						Subnormal						Severely Subnormal						Totals						Grand Total	
	Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16			16 and over				
	M	F	-	M	F	-	M	F	-	M	F	-	M	F	-	M	F	-	M	F	-	M	F	-	M	F	-	M	F	-		
(a) Total number	-	-	-	85	112	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	2	-	65	34	-	9	18	-	10	18	-	11	20	-	163	165	-	359	
(b) (i) Attending day training centre...	-	-	-	19	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	16	-	9	16	-	3	9	-	9	16	-	41	38	-	104	
(ii) Awaiting entry thereto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) (i) Resident in residential training centre...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Awaiting residence there-in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(d) (i) Receiving home training ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(e) (i) Resident in L.A.home/hostel...	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	16
(ii) Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private house-hold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e)	-	-	-	66	99	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	2	-	46	18	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	2	4	-	120	126	-	252	
Number of children under age 16 attending day or residential training centres who have not been included above because they do not come within the categories covered																																
																									M		F					
																									-		-					

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December 1963

Referred by	Mentally Ill			Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals			Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over	Under age 16		16 and over	Under age 16		16 and over	Under age 16		16 and over	Under age 16		16 and over	16 and over			
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F					
(a) General practitioners ...	-	-	74	107	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	108	184	
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	1	75	113	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	80	120	201	
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(d) Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
(e) Police and courts	-	-	13	16	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	35	
(f) Other sources ..	-	1	9	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	29	40	40	
(g) Total	-	2	171	265	-	-	10	5	-	-	2	6	-	-	2	183	276	461	

PREMISES PROVIDED AT 31st DECEMBER 1963

Age Group provided for	Mental category provided for	Day Training Centres including Special Care Units		Residential Training Centres		Social Clubs or Centres		Homes or Hostels	
		Number of centres	Number of places	Number of centres	Number of places	Number of clubs or centres	Number of places	Number of homes or hostels	Number of places
1. Under 16	(a) Mentally ill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Mentally subnormal	1	38	-	-	1	-	-	-
2. 16 and over	(a) Mentally ill	1	65	-	-	1	-	1	14 - 16)
	(b) Mentally subnormal	1	20	-	-	1	-))
3. Juniors and Adults	(a) Mentally Ill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Mentally subnormal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Total	3	123	-	-	3	-	1	14 - 16
5. Special Units included in 1 - 4 above providing for the severely subnormal with gross physical handicaps or gross behaviour difficulties		Units functioning as Group within Day Training Centres	(a) Number of Units	1	Self contained units independent of Day Training Centres	(a) Number of Units		(b) Number of places	
			(b) Number of places	8					

Training Centre, Hostel and After-Care Service.Gannow Junior Training Centre
(including Creche)

No.of persons on Register, 1st January 1963	26
No.of admissions	2
No.of discharges	4
No.remaining on Register 31st December 1963	24

Bank Hall Intermediate Training Centre

No.of trainees on register at 1st January 1963	11
No.of trainees admitted	5
No.of trainees left -	
(a) To Adult Training Centre	2
(b) Other reasons	-
No.of trainees on Register, 31st December 1963	14

Parkside Adult Training Centre

No.of trainees on Register, 1st January 1963	58
No.of trainees who received training during the year	42
No.of trainees on Register, 31st December 1963	67
No.of trainees transferred to Open Industry	16

Thornleigh Hostel

No.of residents at 1st January 1963	14
No.of residents admitted	31
No.of residents left hostel -	
(a) Rehabilitation	23
(b) Returned to hospital	6
No.of residents at 31st December 1963	16

After-Care Service

No.of visits made by Welfare Officers to hospitals and patients' homes	5668
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SECTION XIIAMBULANCE SERVICE

The work of this Service continues to increase and one wonders when the ultimate will be reached. However, it is hoped to relieve the Ambulance Service a little in 1964 when in all probability the transportation of the mentally handicapped children to and from training centres will be undertaken by other Corporation-owned vehicles.

The fleet, which is radio-telephone controlled, consists of six large ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles. The latter three vehicles are used mainly for the conveyance of out-patients to hospitals and clinics in other areas. Regular journeys are made to hospitals in Manchester and Blackpool.

Reciprocal working arrangements with the Ambulance Service of No.6 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council continues satisfactorily, thereby avoiding on many occasions the duplication of long distance journeys.

The number of patients carried in 1963 shows an increase of 1,254 over the figure for the previous year. Journeys undertaken increased by 727 and the total mileage by 1,494 miles. The miles per patient carried was 4.04.

It is interesting to note that approximately 31% of the mileage run was in respect of 637 journeys made to hospitals or clinics in other towns.

The staff remains the same, i.e. One Ambulance Officer, Four Station Officers and Twenty Driver/Attendants.

Statistical details of the Service are given in the following two tables:-

(a) Comparative Statement of Statistics over the last five years

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Journeys made	7434	7912	8275	8546	9273
Patients carried	26764	29838	30262	32707	33961
Mileage run	117448	123024	128653	135733	137227

(b) General Statistics for 1963

Abortive and Service Journeys	Gas and Air, Oxygen, Blood, etc., Journeys	Accident or Emergency		Others		Totals		Mileage		
		Journeys	Patients Carried	Journeys	Patients Carried	Journeys	Patients Carried	Amb.	Car	Total
413	1146	1917	2030	5797	31931	9273	33961	81211	56016	137227

SECTION XIIIENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICESWater Supply

On the 1st April 1963, the new Calder Water Board came officially into existence and took over responsibility for the supply of water to Burnley, Padiham, Great Harwood, Rishton, Clayton-le-Moors, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington, parts of Burnley Rural District Council and a small part of Haslingden.

Burnley's consumption of water during the year was 1,459,898,000 gallons which is over 35 million gallons less than in 1962.

The rainfall, which is measured at four different points on the local gathering grounds, showed an average of 45.97 inches in the year. The lowest total amount measured was 43.53 inches and the highest 51.99 inches.

The main supplies to the County Borough are upland surface supplies from the Cant Clough; Hurstwood/Heckenhurst; and Swinden reservoirs.

I am grateful to the Borough Analyst, who also acts as Chemist and Bacteriologist to the Calder Water Board, for the following information concerning the quality of water supplies to the town.

Bacteriological Examination. Three hundred and thirty samples of water from the reservoirs were examined bacteriologically -

Cant Clough	108		
Hurstwood/Heckenhurst	111		
Swinden	111	-	330

Of these, fifteen samples, taken principally from Swinden, showed the presence of small numbers of B.Coli, otherwise all supplies were of excellent quality.

Chemical Examination. Three hundred and fifty two samples of water were examined either fully or partially. The results in all cases were highly satisfactory.

Public Baths

Twenty three samples of bath water were examined bacteriologically and chemically. The water at all times was found to be of excellent quality, appearance and composition.

Public Cleansing

Collection and disposal of refuse. No alterations in methods of collection and disposal were made during 1963.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st December 1963.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
(a) Refuse taken to tip:-		
Plant Screenings ("tailings")	7958	
Screened Dust	6321	
Tipped direct	<u>3824</u>	18103
(b) Refuse burned		1333
(c) Salvage materials sold		<u>5066</u>
(d) Total refuse dealt with		24502
Clinker arising from (b)		<u>630</u>
		<u>25132</u>

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1963.

<u>No.of Premises</u>	<u>No.of Dustbins</u>
31,286	33,459

General Public Health Inspection

The Chief Public Health Inspector, in submitting his report on the work of his Section, points out that the public health inspectorate has been engaged during the year in visits and inspections under the many and varied statutes. A large proportion of the time of the district inspectors has, as previously, been taken up investigating complaints of unfit houses and of general nuisances. Housing inspections and smoke control duties have also involved the officers in a considerable amount of work. In addition, food hygiene duties, Food and Drugs sampling, rodent control and disinfection have all been carried out during the year.

Several complaints were received of alleged contraventions of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. These alleged complaints were investigated and, where appropriate, remedial action was taken.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act became law during 1963, but the main provisions of the Act will not operate until August, 1964.

Details of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectorate

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Atmospheric Pollution</u>	
Smoke control areas	662
Industrial plant	194
Smoke nuisances	88
Smoke observations (industrial)	464
Tips	265
<u>Factories</u>	
With mechanical power	161
Without mechanical power	9
Outworkers	12
Bakehouses	128
<u>Food Control</u>	
Food Hygiene (ex.bakehouses)	1105
Food poisoning	13
Food/Drug sampling	146
<u>General Public Health</u>	
Premises in disrepair	5112
Filthy and verminous premises	139
Moveable dwellings	75
Places of public entertainment	21
Common Lodging Houses	19
Offensive trades	24
Conversion of W.W.C's	753
Other premises	1153
<u>Housing</u>	
Inspections re unfitness	838
Houses let in lodgings	40
Overcrowding	13
Removals from clearance areas	156
Standard grants	1
<u>Interviews with owners, public, etc.</u>	1636

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Infestations</u>	
Rat infested premises	314
Other infestations (insects etc)	145
<u>Noise nuisances</u>	
Industrial	47
Domestic	6
<u>Rent Act</u>	3
<u>Shops Act</u>	13
<u>Schools</u>	49
<u>Infectious diseases</u>	22
<u>Water courses</u>	2
<u>Number of:</u>	
Drains tested	279
Informal notices served	1288
Informal notices remedied	1030
Statutory notices served	312
Statutory notices remedied	367

As can be seen from the preceding summary of visits made by the public health inspectorate, the inspection of premises in disrepair involved the district public health inspectors in a total of over 5000 visits during the year. This is by far the greatest single task undertaken by the district inspectors and will, presumably, remain so, for so long as a substantial proportion of the houses in the Borough are tenanted rather than owner-occupied. Many complaints were received during the year in respect of vacant and derelict premises throughout the town. These premises often give rise to nuisance due to the illicit tipping of rubbish. This is a problem which concerns the Cleansing Department and the Borough Surveyor's Department equally with the Health Department, and discussions have taken place during the year between the officials of these departments, with a view to finding a solution. The reason for this type of nuisance occurring is very difficult to find, and there would appear to be no justification whatsoever for this type of anti-social behaviour, bearing in mind that the Authority operates an excellent refuse collection service and only rarely has a householder to wait for a longer period than one week for the removal of his refuse. Premises which are so ruinous and dilapidated as to be detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood are dealt with under the Public Health Act by the Borough Surveyor, and close liaison exists between the two departments in this connection.

A surprisingly large number of visits were paid to filthy and verminous premises. In all cases appropriate treatment was carried out for the eradication of the vermin. In view of the availability and relative cheapness of excellent insecticides, it is strange that we should still encounter cases of infestation when these could be so easily dealt with by the householder.

Fifty three visits were paid to premises in connection with alleged nuisances from noise and vibration. There were two cases where noise was proven and where the department required remedial measures to be taken. One was a nuisance from noise and the other from vibration. The noise nuisance was materially reduced by the building of a baffle wall between some ventilating outlets, which were the source of the noise, and the houses of the complainants. In addition some baffles designed by the firm were fitted to the ventilators. The vibration nuisance affected one house only, and was traced to a textile machine which operates at very high speed. In this case the remedy was found in the fitting of anti-vibration mountings between the machine and the concrete floor. This resulted in the almost complete elimination of the nuisance. In both cases the firms concerned were extremely co-operative and were themselves anxious to abate the nuisance. This type of nuisance can be extremely difficult to prove and the remedy very complicated. The principal difficulty is that there are no standards or criteria by which a noise nuisance can be measured and the problems of noise control are not yet fully understood.

The district inspectors maintained a close liaison with the rodent operatives and whenever necessary visited premises where rat infestations had occurred and made any required tests of the drainage system etc. This involved the inspectors in 314 visits during the year.

The inspectors dealt with the usual crop of complaints concerning miscellaneous infestations by insects and paid 145 visits to premises in this connection. The source of this type of complaint is very varied and includes infestation by such insects as earwigs, wasps, red mite and golden spider beetles. None of these insects has any public health significance but their presence in premises often gives rise to a real nuisance, and the inspectors do what they can to help to assist in their eradication.

There are seven offensive trade premises in the Borough; these are all registered and inspected regularly. The seven are comprised of four marine stores, one gut scraper, one tallow melter and one fell monger.

The conversion of waste water closets was continued. At the end of the year, 11,593 were in use - a reduction of 305 compared with the previous year. This corresponds closely with the 306 applications for conversion grants that were dealt with during the year. Other factors influencing the number are, of course, the construction of new houses, the installation of clean water closets by means of a standard grant, and the demolition of unfit houses under the Housing Act.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Less than one per cent. of the premises within the Borough are not connected to the sewerage system, and these are almost entirely rural in character. The remaining premises are drained to three treatment works which at the present time are coping adequately with the town effluent. A firm of consultants is in the process of preparing a scheme for the modernisation of one of the disposal works.

Factories Act, 1961

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors) during 1963.

Premises	No.on register	No.of Inspect- ions	No.of Written Notices	No.of Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	102	149	28	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	410	161	32	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	512	310	60	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remed- ied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	38	25	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	93	76	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences (not incl offences relating to outwork)	36	26	-	-	-
TOTAL	167	128	-	1	-

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111) NIL

Housing

The representations of unfit properties in the Council's first post-war slum clearance programme were completed during 1963. A start was made on the first phase of the second post-war programme, and a considerable number of houses were inspected and represented for closure during the year. These will be included in clearance areas which it is expected will be represented to Council during 1964. The completion of the first programme has resulted in the virtual eradication of back-to-back and single dwellings within the Borough. The houses contained in the second programme are all "through houses" and their inclusion in clearance areas will depend, in the main, on the extent of disrepair, instability, dampness and the inadequacy of natural lighting. The significance of this is that houses included in future areas will require careful inspection and assessment of the factors previously referred to.

The second slum clearance programme calls for the inspection of at least 50% more houses per annum than was the case with the first programme, and this will, of course, place an added burden on the inspectorate.

During the year, the Council accepted the principle of applying closing orders to unfit houses following their inspection by the public health inspectors, and prior to their inclusion in clearance areas. It is expected that this will prevent houses which become vacant from being re-occupied by tenants using such re-occupation as a means of obtaining a Council house.

The use of houses in multiple occupation (that is, by more than one family) is not yet a serious problem in Burnley. Those which are known to the Department are visited from time to time in order that a satisfactory standard of maintenance and cleanliness is observed. It has not been found necessary to make management orders under the Regulations.

There are two common lodging houses within the Borough comprising a total of 103 beds. These are inspected at regular intervals by the public health inspectors and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

There are no licensed camping sites within the Borough, and isolated cases of the use of caravans have been dealt with, resulting in their removal.

During the course of the year, 479 applications for grant were received in respect of the provision of standard amenities in houses. The premises concerned were almost entirely owner-occupied, and the landlords of tenanted houses are still not making use of the Standard Grant provisions.

Slum Clearance Programme

Further progress was made in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. Official representations were made to the Housing

Committee under Section 42(1) of the Housing Act, 1957, and the following areas were declared to be clearance areas:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>No.of premises</u>
Burrows Yard No.1	8
High Street	10
Paper Street	26
Watkinson Court	9
Ivy Street	3
Hebrew Road	4
Raws Street	3
Greenwood Street	22
Berwick Street	101
	<hr/>
TOTAL	186
	<hr/>

Confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government was received in respect of orders concerning the following areas:-

Bankhouse Street
 Thomas Street
 Lowerhouse Fold
 Lowerhouse Lane (No.1)
 Lowerhouse Lane (No.2)
 Glen Square
 Halstead Street
 John Street
 Lonsdale Yard
 Hammerton Street
 Baron Terrace
 Watkinson Court
 Ivy Street
 Hebrew Road
 Raws Street
 Greenwood Street

During the year, 8 families were removed from clearance areas to Corporation houses by the Health Department staff, after inspections of the premises had revealed evidence of vermin. The tenants effects were suitably treated by an insecticide in each case.

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere

A. Houses Demolished.

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	146	270	162
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc	2	4	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2) Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.17(1) Housing Act 1957	15	40	14
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	3	1
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts	1	-	1
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
A.2 Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	23	-	-

B. Unfit houses closed.

	<u>Number</u>		
8. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	12	26	12
9. Under Sec.17(3) & 26 Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
10. Parts of buildings closed under Sec.18, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

C. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
11. After informal action by local authority	188	-
12. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts ... (b) Sec.9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	164	42
13. Under Sec.24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

Housing Statistics(a) Number of dwellings erected during the year:-

By the Corporation	10 bungalows 104 flats
By private enterprise	66 bungalows 39 houses
With state assistance under Housing Acts	NIL
Total dwellings	<u>219</u>

(b) Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1963

Houses with through ventilation	27,515
Combined houses and shops	1,432
Houses without through ventilation:	
(a) Back-to-back houses	120
(b) Single houses	37
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	4
	<u>29,108</u>

(c) Houses without through ventilation

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses and single roomed dwellings	161
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed or demolished during 1963	6

Clean Air

The implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956 was continued during 1963. The problem falls into two categories, that is, industrial and domestic.

(a) Industrial

The Act provided a period of "grace" during which, in the event of proceedings, an industrialist could claim that it had not been reasonably practicable for him to complete alterations to plant and buildings made necessary so as to comply with the Act. This period was for seven years from the coming into force of the Act, and ended in July 1963. The position in the Borough at the present time is that in all cases with the exception of four, the necessary alterations have been completed and the boiler plants are now equipped with modern stoking equipment or have been converted to the burning of oil. In the four cases referred to, the firms concerned have elected to burn smokeless fuel in lieu of the capital expenditure which the installation of new plant would have required, and are, therefore, capable of smokeless operation. Although from time to time smoke may be emitted in contravention of the Act and associated Regulations, from any factory premises within the Borough, it can be taken that this is the result of temporary technical difficulties, lighting up a boiler from cold, or difficulties with fuel. These are all defences under the Act. A total of 464 observations of factory chimneys within the Borough were made by the public health inspectors during the year. In all cases where a contravention of the Dark Smoke Regulations was observed, the firm was informed of the fact in writing. In appropriate cases, the inspector doing the observation visited the premises and interviewed the engineer or boiler fireman concerned with a view to bringing about an early solution to the problem.

(b) Domestic

The Council's policy of establishing smoke control areas throughout the town suffered a set back during 1963. This was a result of delays in the confirmation of smoke control orders already made, occasioned by the review of the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, and Power, and the various fuel interests, of the smokeless fuel resources of the country. This had been made necessary by technological changes in the gas industry which will result in a reduction in the supplies of open-fire gas coke. The position briefly is that the gas industry can now produce gas from oil more economically than that produced by the carbonisation of coal, and consequently an increasing proportion of house gas will, in future, be made from oil and oil products.

This change in the availability of smokeless fuels means that it will be necessary to install superior types of appliances in future smoke control areas, so that the fuels now available can be burned. The available fuels, in the main, are hard coke, gas and off-peak electricity, and the Ministry (in their Circular of October 1963) advised all local authorities that they

will now regard the cost of appliances designed to burn these fuels as being "reasonably necessary" so far as the payment of grant is concerned. The Council after considering the implications of the revised procedure, agreed to continue with their smoke control programme and to pay grants at an enhanced rate in respect of the necessary works. They also agreed that these revised scales should be applied in the Burnley No.2 (Hargher Clough) smoke control area (which will be operative on the 1st July, 1964) where occupiers elect to install superior types of appliances.

The Burnley No.6 (Rosehill) smoke control order was made by the Council, and the Burnley No.2 (Hargher Clough) smoke control area was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year.

The table shown below gives the position in regard to the making of smoke control orders, at December 1963.

Smoke Control Areas

Total acreage of Borough	Acreage covered by operative orders	Part of Borough covered by operative orders expressed as % of whole	Acreage covered by orders not yet operative	Total premises in Borough	Premises covered by operative orders	Premises covered by operative orders expressed as % of whole	Premises covered by orders not yet operative
4695	245	5.2	809	35 283	2437	6.9	4535

Food Hygiene

Continuing inspections of food business premises have effectively kept a high standard of hygiene in the majority of cases. Where this standard deteriorated, informal notices were served under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

No formal action was found to be necessary during the year.

Attention was given to the manner in which open foods were exposed for sale on food premises. Verbal warnings were usually sufficient to ensure that adequate protective covering was given to such foods. Where such warning had no effect, bacteriological sampling of the affected food proved unquestionably that contamination was occurring, and in each case the food vendors concerned then provided the recommended protective covering to the food.

It was noticed that whilst most premises were equipped with suitable hand-washing facilities separate from the normal sink, in many cases the basins were not being used as intended. This was indicated by the storage of tins, sometimes dishcloths, and other sundry items in the wash-hand basins. Verbal warnings have proved adequate in the majority of cases.

Food Poisoning

There were 10 notifications of food poisoning during the year. These consisted of two family cases and one single case. All the cases were investigated and samples of the patients' stools were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for examination. In every case the causative organism was unidentifiable. This is possibly due to the fact that almost all the cases had received anti-biotic treatment before the Department could obtain the necessary samples, and also that any suspected food had been thrown away before the case was reported.

Food and Drugs Sampling

The continued sampling of a wide range of food stuffs offered for sale, has served to expose adulterated, harmful and misrepresented food stuffs, thus protecting the public from the consumption of unsatisfactory food.

Total samples - 599	
Genuine	Not Satisfactory
566	33

One of the above 33 samples was taken formally and was found unsatisfactory due to insufficient meat content. This was a sample of beef sausage and the producer was given an amended recipe by the Borough Analyst to use in the manufacture of this product.

Of the remaining 32 unsatisfactory samples, 15 were samples of milk, and in each of these cases the producer or distributor was informed of the Analyst's report and required to take immediate action to ensure that the Sale of Milk Regulations were complied with.

The remaining samples covered a wide cross section of other foods.

Bacteriological Sampling

Twelve samples were taken during the year; these included mussels, Chinese dried egg, ice-cream, haddock grillettes, hot dog and beef burgers. The haddock grillettes mentioned above, which were exposed in an unsatisfactory position, gave a highplate count and also a heavy growth of Streptococcal infection.

Ice Cream

Six samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and the following results were returned:

	Methylene Blue Test			
Grade	1	2	3	4
No. of samples in each Grade	3	2	1	-

In each case, the ice-cream was manufactured outside Burnley, and the firms concerned were informed of the unsatisfactory nature of the samples. The local authorities in whose districts the ice-cream was made were also informed to enable them to check upon the manufacture of the product.

There are now no local firms manufacturing ice-cream.

Public Health Act, 1961

Section 80 of the above Act declared that the expression "refreshment house" in Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, means any building in which food or drink is sold to, and consumed by the public.

Accordingly, any person who desires to open a refreshment house, large or small, was informed that he must provide sanitary accommodation for customers of both sexes.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Four rodent operatives/disinfectors work under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector in carrying out the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rodent operatives undertake the treatment on request. No charge is made for private dwellings, but actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	422
Premises found to be infested by common rat	264
Premises found to be infested by house mouse	158
Total visits paid by Rodent Operatives to dwellinghouses	1256
Total visits paid by Rodent Operatives to business premises	1379
Total visits paid by Rodent Operatives to Local Authority premises	481
Total special inspections by Public Health Inspectors	314

During the year, the public sewers received four treatments, using the continuous baiting technique mentioned in the last annual report.

The town is divided into 12 sections, and each section was visited four times during the year by the Rodent Operatives. The inspection chambers baited were those adjacent to surface infestations and also those which were still showing "takes" from previous treatments.

Should an inspection chamber show two successive "no takes" then it is removed from the list of treatment, as it is considered worthless to continue to treat a chamber that is presumably free from rat infestation. The bait is, however, left in situ, so as to deal with any further infestations.

It is intended to increase the amount of bait applied to the inspection chambers so that a sufficient quantity will be available to complete a "kill" in a badly infested inspection chamber.

The sewer treatment for the year has given the following results:-

No.of chambers receiving completed treatment	344
(N.B. complete treatment = initial baiting and 2 further readings)	
No.showing complete take	115
No.showing partial take	48
No.showing no take	181

SECTION XIVVETERINARY SERVICESMeat Inspection

A whole-time Veterinary Officer, and two Meat Inspectors are employed. They are responsible for carrying out the ante and post-mortem inspection of all livestock passing through the Burnley Abattoir.

All disease-free carcasses and offal are meat marked "Home Killed - Burnley".

There are no private slaughterhouses in the town.

Public Abattoir

The Abattoir which has been in use for eighty five years, was leased to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation (Meat) Ltd., for a period of thirty years with effect from the 1st January, 1963.

To meet the requirements of the Slaughterhouses Act of 1958, plans for the modernisation of the Abattoir are being prepared for Ministerial approval.

From the following statistical table it can be seen that over the last two years there has been an appreciable drop in the throughput. This fall is probably influenced by the increased importation of fresh meat.

No. of animals slaughtered and inspected at the abattoir
during the last five years

Year	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1959	3210	809	33	27876	2832	34760
1960	4045	927	42	28402	2500	35916
1961	4575	706	69	29201	3598	38149
1962	3919	654	38	21511	2672	28794
1963	3732	645	11	20042	2254	26684

Apart from tuberculosis, diseased conditions are often encountered during post-mortem examination. Special attention is always paid to animals showing evidence of enteritis, because of the obvious danger of a subsequent outbreak of food poisoning. Details of disease conditions encountered on examination of carcasses are given in the following Table.

Type of Animal	No. Slaughtered and Inspected	Diseased Conditions								
		Tuberculosis			Diseases other than Tuberculosis		Cysticercosis			
		Whole Carcasses Condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	% age of animals inspected	Whole Carcasses Condemned	No. of parts or organs condemned	Carcasses Infected	Carcasses of which some part was condemned	Carcasses treated by refriger- ation	Carcasses generalised and totally condemned
Cattle	3732	1	28	0.77	-	1945	-	-	-	-
Cows	645	-	-	-	12	514	-	-	-	-
Calves	11	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Sheep	20042	-	-	-	53	3170	-	-	-	-
Pigs	2254	-	21	0.84	7	220	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	26684	1	49	0.18	72	5852	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption was:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis ...	-	14	1	26
On account of other conditions	19	10	3	9
TOTAL	20	5	1	7

All rejected meat is collected by a reputable firm of meat and bone meal manufacturers, by whom it is sterilised in the course of processing.

Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis

During the year 1963, Cysticercus Bovis infection was found to be present in 10 cattle, six of these (or 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %) being in fatstock imported from Ireland. In eight of these cases, the infection was found during normal routine inspection of the masseter muscles of the head, the common predelection seat of the parasite. In one case the cyst was only found in the heart muscle, another common seat of infection, although in this particular animal, despite meticulous examination of the masseter muscles, no cysts were found in these. In the tenth case involving a casualty cow, although no infection was found to be present in either the muscles of the cheek, heart or of the diaphragm, a viable cyst was found in the muscles of the hind quarter, which had been cut across in order to determine the

extent of severe bruising. The presence of a viable cyst of this nature, despite routine inspection of the sites where cysts are commonly found, would suggest that whilst efficient meat inspection will undoubtedly reduce the risk of transmission of the infection to man, it cannot entirely eliminate it.

In all cases where even only one viable cyst is found, the carcase and all offal is subjected to cold storage treatment, destroying the parasite which may inadvertently be present in the carcase. In addition, the part in which the cyst is detected is withheld from human consumption.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 and 1960

During the course of inspection, the following items of foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Meat, fresh	1410 lbs.
Meat, tinned	1390 lbs.
Fish, fresh	1485 lbs.
Fish, canned	124 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fruit, fresh	22 lbs.
Fruit, canned	4465 lbs.
Vegetables, fresh	1457 lbs.
Vegetables, canned	2535 lbs.
Ham, canned	1713 lbs.
Soups, canned	337 lbs.
Eggs, frozen liquid	28 lbs.
Milk, canned	333 lbs.
Cheese	22 lbs.
Jams and other preserves	188 lbs.
Butter	311 lbs.
Bacon	232 lbs.
Confectionery flour, etc.	61 lbs.
Ice Cream	37 lbs.
Cream	36 lbs.
Coffee	25 lbs.

TOTAL : 7 tons. 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs..

The shops of retail butchers and retailers of cooked meats are maintained at a high standard of hygiene, as are the principal fish and poultry dealers in the town.

Milk Supply

Designated milk only is distributed and sold within the County Borough. About one third is pasteurised, one third sterilised and the remaining third, raw Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk.

It is pleasing to note that the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, will at last abolish from the 1st October, 1964, the designation "Tuberculin Tested". For years this designation has been used as a "gimmick" to mislead the housewife into paying more for her milk than she need do.

Under the new Regulations "Untreated" will replace "Tuberculin Tested" as the special designation of raw milk.

All distributors of milk, other than producer/retailers, obtain their supplies of milk pre-packed. Their premises are virtually bottled milk storage depots only, equipped with suitable chill rooms.

Two of these dairy premises have bottle washing plants which are used on a semi-co-operative basis, for the cleansing and sterilization of milk bottles used for the distribution of Tuberculin Tested Milk. The producers of this milk insist on the washing, etc. of the bottles before being returned to them. These plants are periodically checked for efficiency.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Dealers' licences granted under the above Regulations:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)	.....	17
* Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk		98
Sterilised Milk	.....	421

* In addition, some 31 producer/retailers are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to retail Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk in the County Borough area.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Number of registered distributors of milk (majority distributing sterilised milk)	.....	432
Number of inspections carried out	.....	786

Milk in Schools

Milk supplied to children in schools and milk used in the school meals service is pasteurised, as this is the only type free from risk of infection.

Samples are taken at regular intervals to ensure that the milk is efficiently pasteurised and of the required standard.

Milk Sampling

Samples of all grades of milk are taken regularly during the course of distribution to the consumer, and submitted to the Borough Analyst for analytical and bacteriological examination. Details of these are as follows:-

(i) Analytical Examination

Total number of samples examined 436

Number found unsatisfactory -

(a) Deficient in milk fat 9

(b) Deficient in milk solids other
than fat 6 15

(ii) Bacteriological Examination

(a) Raw Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk
examined for keeping quality

Total No. of samples examined	No.failed Meth.Blue Test	No.failed 5 minute boil test	No.failing both tests	Total number failing tests	% failing test
376	45	28	18	73	19.4

It will be noted that 73 samples (i.e. 19.4%) of raw Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk taken in the course of delivery to consumers failed to satisfy the prescribed tests for keeping quality laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960. This number of unsatisfactory samples, almost one in five, is to be deprecated, especially as the producer receives an enhanced price for his milk, which is more than adequate to cover the cost of additional labour required to ensure that the milk is produced and bottled under hygienic conditions.

(b) Pasteurised Milk examined for efficient pasteurisation
(Phosphatase Test).

28 samples of Pasteurised Milk - All found to be satisfactory.
7 samples of (Tuberculin Tested) Pasteurised - All found to be satisfactory.

(c) Sterilised Milk examined for efficient sterilisation
(Turbidity Test).

9 samples submitted - All found to be satisfactory.

Examination of Milks for Presence of Infection

Following the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in the dairy herds in Great Britain, the risk of infection to children from bovine tuberculosis no longer exists, all milk irrespective of grade, being now obtained from tubercle free cattle.

The consumption of raw, untreated milk, still however presents a public health problem, as this still remains a possible source of infection to the human subject. Of recent years, there would appear to be an increase in cases of "Undulant Fever" in the human subject. This is due to the transmission of Brucellosis infection in cattle to man through the medium of infected milk. Unlike bovine tuberculosis, to which children were particularly susceptible, all ages are susceptible to infection by Brucellosis although the majority of cases reported are in the male sex. Further, there is no relationship between the risk of infection and the amount of milk consumed.

Samples of raw untreated, tuberculin tested milk are taken regularly in the course of delivery and submitted to the Regional Public Health Laboratory for examination for the presence of disease.

During the year, 140 samples of raw milk were so examined bacteriologically and 44 gave a positive re-action to the Milk Ring Test. On subsequent culture examination, 13 of these, i.e. 9.3% of the total samples submitted, were found to be infected with Brucellosis.

In all cases where the milk is shown to be infected, the producer is immediately notified by registered letter, and advised to contact his own Veterinary Surgeon immediately. He is also informed that in the event of a second sample (normally taken after an interval of 10 to 14 days) being found to be similarly infected, a heat treatment notice will be served on him under the provisions of Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.

This procedure, whilst not eliminating infection, has definitely shown some reduction in its incidence, as many producer/retailers now voluntarily submit individual samples of milk for examination, taken from freshly calved or newly purchased cows.

One hundred and forty three such individual samples were submitted for examination and 43 gave a positive re-action to the Milk Ring Test. On subsequent culture, 12 of these samples, i.e. 8.4% of the total number submitted, showed the particular animals to be carriers of Brucellosis. In each case the affected animal was immediately removed from the herd.

As Brucellosis infection is not a notifiable disease in England and Wales, as it is in other countries including Northern Ireland, the incidence of infection in the human subject, particularly in areas where a fairly high percentage of raw milk is consumed, is not known. Occasionally, however, acute cases of the infection are brought to my notice. One such case, during the early part of the year, concerned a teenage boy who was preparing for his G.C.E. examination. The infection in this case was such that on two occasions he had to receive hospital treatment each extending over several weeks. Although he had received "safe" heat treated milk at school, it is to be regretted that the milk supply to his home was not similarly heat treated.

Premises used for the Preparation of Food (Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

All premises in which food is handled or prepared and from which it is distributed, including wholesale premises, are periodically inspected by officers of the Department. Special attention is paid to the hygienic conditions under which the food is handled.

Inspection of School Meals Kitchens and Hostels

Regular inspections of the School Kitchens were carried out during the year, and many visits paid to Local Authority Hostels.

These inspections are carried out to ensure that the quality of the various foods delivered by the contractors are of the quality and high standard demanded, and to see that the high standard of hygiene, normally operating in school kitchens, is strictly maintained.

Diseases of Animals Acts - Duties of Local AuthoritySwine Fever Orders, 1956/1963

As a result of the incidence of outbreaks of Swine Fever in Lancashire, a county, notorious as a reservoir of infection, restrictions on the movements of swine, except under Licence, were introduced and remained in force for the greater part of the year.

The introduction by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on the 1st April, of a slaughter policy for the eradication of this disease by eliminating the carrier animal, which animal may show no evidence of infection, should within a few years, result in outbreaks of this disease becoming a rarity.

Foot and Mouth Disease

The movement of cattle, especially cows, to Lancashire, from other parts of the country mainly for slaughter, frequently results in the imposition of movement restrictions due to some of these animals having been in contact with those on infected farms elsewhere in the country.

Fortunately, and probably due to the low incidence of outbreaks of this disease during 1963, it was at no time necessary to impose such movement restrictions.

Spontaneous outbreaks of this infection are however liable to occur at any time, particularly in pigs due to feeding with unsterilised swill, including imported meat or bones, and in which the infective virus may remain alive for several months. Strict supervision must therefore be continually maintained over pig keepers, who habitually feed swill to the animals in order to ensure its regular sterilisation.

Fowl Pest Orders, 1936

Early in the year, considerable publicity was given in the National Press, and especially in Farming Journals, to the advisability of all poultry owners vaccinating their flocks against this disease consequent upon the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food abandoning the Fowl Pest slaughter policy in March.

Although this Department co-operated closely with the Ministry in making the necessary supplies of Fowl Pest Vaccine readily available to local poultry owners at the Burnley Abattoirs, the demand for vaccine both locally, and throughout the county, was very disappointing.

As a result, this disease, which had been fairly widespread in the Fylde area during the past three years, rapidly spread eastwards in early August, involving some 34 poultry holdings in the Borough, where flocks had not been vaccinated.

In consequence of the spread of this disease, the Ministry imposed restrictions on the movement of all poultry over wide areas, including the County Borough. These restrictions were still in force at the end of the year.

Anthrax Order 1938

No suspected outbreak of anthrax was reported during the year. On three occasions, however, cattle slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs were found on post-mortem examination to have enlarged spleens, a characteristic symptom of this infection, but in each case blood smears examined by the Veterinary Officer did not show evidence of *Bacillus Anthrax* in the blood stream.

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Number of inspections carried out 57

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

This Order requires all local authorities to ensure that kitchen waste or other waste foods collected for subsequent feeding to animals (e.g. pigs or poultry) is sterilised under licence granted by the local authority, before it is either fed or brought into contact with animals.

Constant supervision is essential to enforce the provisions of the Order.

Pet Animals Act 1951

This Act prohibits the carrying on of the business of keeping all classes of animals, including invertebrates, for sale, except under licence granted by the local authority.

Eight licences were granted or renewed by my Department during the year.

Businesses in general are conducted in an excellent manner, though in a small minority of cases, constant supervision is necessary, to ensure that the provisions of the Act are strictly complied with.

SECTION XVMISCELLANEOUSPolice Court Proceedings 1963

<u>No.of Case</u>	<u>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
1	Public Health Act, 1936, Section 154.	Giving toys for rags to a child under 14 years of age.	Fined £1

Medical Examinations

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1963:-

PURPOSE	No.of examinations
Retirement of Local Authority staff	6
Workmen's Compensation Act	5
Superannuation	287
Road Traffic Act	156
Fitness to Work	85
School Meals Service	58
Accidents	13
Teachers - Admission to Training College	67
Others	7
TOTALS -	684

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

The following are average monthly figures of pollution of the atmosphere at three sites in the Borough.

Detail	Site of Gauge		
	Town Hall	Cemetery	Marsden Hospital
	Tons per Sq.Mile	Tons per Sq.Mile	Tons per Sq.Mile
Total undissolved matter	12.30	5.09	4.86
Total dissolved matter	7.36	6.40	5.80
Total deposit	19.66	11.49	10.66
Sulphate as So ₄ "	2.86	2.11	1.94
Chlorine as Cl'	1.42	1.67	1.50

THE WEATHER OF 1963 COMPARED WITH 1962

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperatures				No. of days of Ground Frost	Mean Relative Humidity
	Total amount in Hrs.	No. of days of sun	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Total Fall in ins.	No. of days of rain.	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Mean in Shade	Mean range	Mean Earth 1 foot	Mean Earth 4 feet		
Average 40 years	1074.1	269	15.5 hrs. on 7/6/21 and 29/6/21	42.31	210	2.420 ins. (9/10/41)	47.2°	12.4°	47.7°	48.8°	112	82.2%
1962	No readings taken from 26.3.62. Recording sphere stolen.			42.15	201	1.36 ins. (26.8.62)	46.0°	11.8°	46.9°	47.2°	104	80.4%
1963	1093.0	286	15.3 hrs. on 2/6/63	39.44	195	0.97 ins. (21.11.63)	45.3°	11.9°	47.9°	46.8°	118	85.5%

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED DURING 1963.

LAT : 53° 47' 30N

LONG : 2° 14' 30W

Barometer Cistern 655 feet above Mean Sea Level at Marsden Hosp.

1963	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		THERMOMETERS										Mean Relative Humidity	RAINFALL			BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF WIND AT 9 A.M.' G.M.T.													
			IN SCREEN							Mean Min. on Grass	IN GROUND			No. of days	Total Fall	Most in a day		No. of days of sun	Total amount.	Daily Mean	Most in a day		NO.OF DAYS OF:											
			Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Mean 1 ft.		Mean 4 ft.	Amount				Day of Mth.	Amount				Day of Mth.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm				
						Highest	Date	Lowest																							Date			
	M'bars	Inches												Ins.	Ins.			Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.														
Jan	1028.7	30.381	31.9	23.1	27.5	41	26/1	12	12/1	20.7	35.3	40.3	90.8	11	0.6	0.18	3/1	14	43.2	1.6	7.1	22/1	3	8	7	3	-	-	-	1	9			
Feb	1013.4	29.926	34.3	23.4	28.9	39	8/2	13	24/1	22.2	*	38.7	91.6	10	1.2	0.43	14/2	17	76.0	2.71	8.2	26/2	-	7	11	1	-	-	-	1	8			
March ...	1009.0	29.795	47.0	35.0	41.0	55	13/2	23	17/2																									
April ...	1011.7	29.876	50.5	39.2	44.85	61	15/3	23	1/3	30.9	40.0	39.2	88.0	21	3.66	0.69	24/3	25	90.8	2.9	8.8	23/3	1	1	2	7	2	6	3	8	2			
May	1015.2	29.980	55.0	42.0	48.5	73	2/3	31	2/3																									
June	1012.4	29.899	65.3	49.2	57.25	76	3/3	31	3/3																									
July	1017.2	30.039	67.9	48.9	58.4	79	4/4	42	4/4	34.1	43.33	42.17	86.0	19	4.33	0.52	14/4	22	86.5	2.9	11.1	7/4	1	-	1	2	6	3	5	2	10			
Aug	1015.2	29.980	55.0	42.0	48.5	73	4/5	34	4/5	37.8	48.6	45.8	77.0	16	2.19	0.37	10/5	31	135.9	4.4	13.2	31/5	3	1	2	3	3	4	9	4	2			
Sept	1012.4	29.899	65.3	49.2	57.25	76	4/6	41	4/6	46.3	56.12	51.04	82.0	19	3.78	0.79	28/6	27	173.3	5.77	15.3	2/6	2	4	2	2	1	3	7	-	9			
Oct	1017.2	30.039	67.9	48.9	58.4	79	5/6	42	5/6																									
Nov	1017.2	30.039	67.9	48.9	58.4	79	6/7	42	6/7	47.2	56.5	52.9	80.5	12	1.79	0.67	1/7	28	152.2	4.9	14.1	20/7	3	-	8	1	6	4	2	1	6			
Dec	1007.9	29.765	60.5	49.5	55.0	75	14/7	39	14/7																									
Whole Year	1014.1	29.947	51.3	39.4	45.3	79	1/8	40	1/8	46.8	56.6	54.2	82.0	21	4.24	0.61	3/8	28	92.5	2.9	13.3	1/8	2	-	8	5	2	1	7	-	6			
	1016.6	30.022	59.0	46.6	52.8	72	20/9	40	20/9	43.4	54.0	53.3	82.1	17	5.41	1.08	25/9	27	112.1	3.74	11.1	16/9	4	3	7	-	-	2	5	1	8			
	1016.8	30.028	54.2	44.5	49.35	63	14/10	37	14/10	38.1	50.4	51.3	87.0	16	3.46	0.59	3/10	25	61.5	1.98	7.3	22/10	4	-	7	3	3	-	8	1	5			
	999.4	29.512	49.7	40.0	44.85	55	21/11	27	21/11	36.3	46.19	48.7	89.6	24	7.18	0.97	21/11	19	28.8	0.96	5.9	16/11	4	2	9	2	3	1	3	1	6			
	1020.6	30.140	40.2	31.2	35.7	49	30/12	19	20/12	26.4	39.4	44.3	89.0	9	1.60	0.77	30/12	23	40.2	1.30	4.7	28/12	7	3	10	2	3	1	1	1	3			
Whole Year	1014.1	29.947	51.3	39.4	45.3	79	30/7	12	12/1	35.9	47.9	46.8	85.5	195	39.44	0.97	21/11	286	1093.0	3.00	15.3	2/6	34	29	74	31	29	25	50	20	74			

* No reading taken.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

SNOW OR SLEET	SNOW LYING (AT OBS. HOUR)	THUNDER HEARD	HAIL	FOG (AT OBS. HOUR)	GROUND FROST	GALE
14	61	4	6	1	118	3

